

WEST EUROPE

Swiss brigadier jailed for 18 years for passing secrets to Russians but charges against wife dropped

From Alan McGregor
Lausanne, June 17

A sentence of 18 years imprisonment was pronounced by the Lausanne military court today on Brigadier Jean-Louis Jeannaire, aged 67, found guilty on charges of passing secret information to a succession of Soviet military attachés during the 1960s.

This was six years more than the prosecution sought. The accusations against Madame Jeannaire, aged 60, tried with her husband on a charge of complicity, were dropped and she was acquitted. She suffered a stroke four years ago.

Her husband was found guilty on successive breaches of Article 86 of the Swiss military penal code relating to "treason—violation of secrets relevant to national defence".

The judges ordered that he be stripped of his rank and discharged from the Army. He was ordered to pay all costs. His lawyers have been given 24 hours in which to appeal.

The main picture of the accused that emerged during the trial was that of a man almost incredibly naive for the post he held in the Swiss Army. Commander of Air Raid (Civil Defence) Protection Troops at the time he retired in 1975.

By his own admission, he was inveigled into the role of infor-



Brigadier Jean-Louis Jeannaire: Ripon for the Russians.

moment at least that he committed the tactical error of offering the brigadier an envelope containing banknotes.

So classic, in fact, is the whole account of the relationship that more cynical Swiss commentators are sceptical that the brigadier could have attained his rank were he really as simple a soul as he represented himself to be: enmeshed in the Soviet military intelligence net and so fearful of being exposed by his Soviet contractors that he continued for several years to supply them with bits and pieces of information.

The judges noted that the accused already held the rank of colonel when he gave information to the first of several Soviet military attachés with whom he was acquainted over a period of 14 years.

They said the lack of effort on his part to end the association accented the gravity of the crime. They found it particularly reprehensible that Brigadier Jeannaire was a military court judge at a time when he was himself guilty of grave offences.

A parliamentary commission is already examining promotion criteria and procedures in the forces, relations between senior officers and foreign diplomats, and the efficacy of Swiss counter-espionage.

mant for a succession of Soviet military attachés largely by judicious flattery from Colonel Vasily Denisenko, the attaché who first met him in 1959 and had become his friend long before he left Switzerland in 1964.

The colonel, who must have regarded the brigadier as the equivalent of a ripe plum, also represented as having made himself no less agreeable to Mrs Jeannaire—up to the

Conference tests unity of Mitterrand party

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 17

The Socialist Party's national congress, which opened today in Nantes, will show whether the party is a cohesive and disciplined movement capable of assuming the responsibilities of government with its difficult Communist partner, or whether the internal and divisive tendencies of French socialism will again weaken it through theoretical disputes.

From its fallen state in 1971, it has grown, thanks to the skill of François Mitterrand, its leader, into the largest party in the country.

The threat to its unity seems to come this time from its active and more Marxist left wing, the Cercles, a singer group which started in 1966, and is led by M. Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the deputy for Belfort. His supporters account for about 20 per cent of the party militants.

Bomb attacks on Soviet offices in Paris

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 17

With the Bill on direct elections to the European Parliament now approved by the National Assembly, the next step will be a debate next Tuesday on the system of election to be used.

As the Government has repeatedly stated, this will be proportional representation on the basis of a national list system. In spite of Gaullist fears that this might lead to proportional representation being reintroduced into national elections, a repeat performance of last week's violent attacks on the Government is highly unlikely.

On the contrary, painstaking efforts are being made in the Government to mend fences. The Senate's adoption of the Bill approving direct elections will be in doubt when the measure comes before the Upper House next week.

Factory blast death

Milan, June 17.—An explosion at a chemicals factory here killed one man, injured four other people, and destroyed a laboratory. It happened in part of the factory where research is being done.

Kidnappers reduce ransom for director of Fiat

Paris, June 17.—Kidnappers holding Signor Luciano Revelli-Beaumont, Fiat's director in France, have reduced his ransom to about £1.2m. sources said today.

The latest figure, reported by sources outside the police, contrasts with the £17.4m. the kidnappers originally demanded, saying they would kill Signor Revelli-Beaumont if it was not paid by midnight last Friday.

Reports of the latest figure coincided with news that police watching public telephone boxes in the city's 16th arrondissement lost a suspect on Wednesday after he fled into a crowd.

Italian radio and TV chief resigns

Rome, June 17.—Signor Gisleni, director-general of the state broadcasting corporation today announced his resignation. He said he was unable to reconcile his methods with those of the corporation.

Signor Paolo Grassi, chairman of the corporation, said he would recommend rejection of the resignation.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said here today that he expected to decide within the next three weeks whether to proceed with the mining and export of Australia's huge uranium reserves, which are estimated to account for 20 to 25 per cent of the world's total low-cost deposits.

Sources travelling with the Prime Minister's party indicated that a decision had already been taken in principle to go ahead with uranium mining, and that Mr Fraser's only concern was not to seem to be preempting cabinet and parliamentary discussion of the matter in Canberra.

The Australian Government

Violent French debate on PR unlikely

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 17

The main problem before the congress will be not whether to exclude the Cercles, but whether a compromise motion which could not be worked out before, will be secured, after a discussion in which each side yields some ground.

"We are ready to compromise," M. Chevenement said yesterday, "but not at any price."

Bomb attacks on Soviet offices in Paris

Paris, June 17.—A group planted bombs in two Soviet buildings here overnight and tried also to bomb Tass, the Soviet news agency, and Aeroflot, the state airline.

The "Solidarity" Resistance Group" said its attacks were to protest against the visit to France next week of M. Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state.

One explosion wrecked the offices of France-USSR magazine and another caused slight damage to the Soviet-owned Commercial Bank of Europe. Police defused bombs outside the Tass offices, and in a restaurant above the offices of Aeroflot. —Reuter.

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Pope to receive Mrs Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher will be received in private audience by the Pope when she visits Rome next Friday to deliver a lecture on international affairs.

She will be accompanied by Mr John Davies, the shadow Foreign Minister, and will meet leaders of the Italian Government.

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AP

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had already set out its policy on nuclear safeguards, and it was disclosed here today that a team of Australian technical experts will visit Brussels next week to discuss the safety and marketing aspects of uranium sales.

Speaking at a press con-

OVERSEAS

Soviet ploy to deflect discussion on rights

From Richard Davy
and Dessa Treviran
Belgrade, June 17

The Russians made their first tactical move today to head off detailed discussion of human rights and other contentious aspects of East-West relations when the 35 signatories of the 1975 Helsinki agreement meet here in the autumn.

The Soviet proposal on agenda and procedure put forward today at the preparatory conference now in progress makes clever use of the text of the Helsinki agreement.

It differs only slightly but very significantly from the proposal already tabled by the European Community and endorsed by the Americans and other states. Its effect is to blur the distinction between reviewing implementation of the agreement in the two years since it was signed, which is where the embarrassment lies, and discussing less-sensitive proposals for improving relations in the future, which is what the Russians would prefer.

The relevant, and now crucial, paragraph in the Helsinki agreement says that the multilateral process initiated by that conference would be continued "by proceeding to a thorough exchange of views both on the implementation of the provisions of the final Act and of the tasks defined by the conference, as well as in the context of the questions dealt with by the latter, on the deepening of their mutual relations, the improvement of security and the development of cooperation in Europe, and the development of the process of détente in the future."

The Western proposal for the autumn review conference carefully provided for separate agenda items on implementation and on deepening mutual relations so as to ensure that there would be full discussion on how far the signatories have or have not carried out the agreement which includes, among many other things, very clear commitments to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to facilitate the free movement of people.

If the Russians managed to get one agenda item combining implementation and deepening relations, they would have an excuse for avoiding full discussion of implementation. For this reason their proposal will be resisted by the West.

Thus the battle lines are now drawn for the first substantive dispute before the preparatory conference. Further disagreements could follow if the Russians press for a fixed termination date.

The conference was able to get down to business this afternoon after everyone accepted a Spanish proposal for an agenda starting with discussion of the agenda for the proposed autumn conference.

A Staff Reporter writes: In a letter to the Helsinki signatories, three Labour MPs, Mr Frank Altnau, Mrs Audrey Wise and Mr Robin Cook, raise the case of three Britons, two of them journalists, who had worked on the British Museum's "Homme" centre of anthropological studies.

It had been assumed previously that the tobacco was introduced from America into Europe and elsewhere in the sixteenth century by the Spaniards, who found the Indians smoking it. Jean Nicot, the French ambassador in Lisbon, sent some to Queen Catherine of Medici as a cure for headaches.

Its use for medicinal purposes, if not for smoking, would now appear to have been known a good 2,000 years earlier. The microanalysis of the alkaloids in the mummy of Ramses II by chromatography and electrophoresis revealed the presence of nicotine and an insect discovered in the remains was found to be a parasite of tobacco.

The mummy has been a treasure trove of scientific and archaeological research. Fifteen state and private laboratories worked on it, including the Saclay research centre at the Saclay research centre at Saclay. They subjected it to every kind of examination, and to x-rays, chromatography, microbiology, parasitology and the techniques of dating and conservation.

The 60 or so different varieties of fungus which were found on the mummy's skin were the principal cause of the mummy's deterioration.

Examination of the material used to stuff the abdominal cavity to replace the viscera showed that it was composed of mainly chopped vegetable matter, including fruit, cypress, plane, lime, pine and oak, linen, filaments, poplar, camomile, cereals, including high-quality wheat, and nitriles.

The irradiation of the mummy and its sarcophagus to make them completely sterile was carried out at Saclay, on the day before the mummy was returned to Cairo last month. The nuclear research centre is near the military airfield of Villacoublay, from which it was taken home by special military aircraft.

Examination showed that Ramses II was a fair-haired Pharaoh, a proto-Berber with white skin. And his death was probably caused by poison from an abscessed tooth.

Paris, June 17.—Dr Maurice Bucaille, a surgeon who has done extensive work on repairing the remains of Ramses II, today cast doubt on the theory that tobacco had been used. He thought that a cigarette end could have been dropped inside it some time since its discovery.

The examining magistrate in the case was hearing testimony from nine suspects yesterday and charges were believed possible.

Was Russia serious? page 14

In brief

Cholera total in Japan now 34

From Sue Masterman
Vienna, June 17

A move to oust South Africa from its position on the board of the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) was exterminated by gamma ray irradiation.

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Was Russia serious? page 14



Water being poured over a child burnt by police tear gas in Soweto. He was later admitted to hospital.

Rubber bullets used in Soweto unrest

Continued from page 1

only one outbreak of shooting yesterday, when nine people received shotgun wounds (three were still in hospital yesterday).

Mr Kruger had previously suggested that the police use rubber bullets. Those fired yesterday are said to be similar to those used in Northern Ireland.

That version of events is strongly disputed by many Soweto residents and by journalists who were in the township. In particular it was felt the use of tear gas to break up peaceful gatherings was provocative.

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In Bloemfontein Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned nationalist leader Mr Nelson Mandela, appeared briefly in court on charges of contravening order.

Mrs Mandela, who is under a five-year banning order, was banished from Soweto to the Orange Free State town of Bloemfontein last month.

Meanwhile Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Police and Justice, disclosed today that the police had used rubber bullets in Soweto for the first time.

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East Bengal poll victory puts the communists in control an Indian state for first time

June 17.—A five-party alliance led by the Indian People's Party (Marxist) today won a clear victory in the West Bengal assembly, humbling both Congress and Janata. The former had won 173 of 294 by this afternoon, with the results of 70 still to be declared. Most Communists had in their own right and that of an outright single party.

Party's state secretary said that Mr Jayoti Basu, who had been elected Chief Minister in a coalition government, in overall would head the administration.

It is the first time a party has held power in a right and not as in a coalition in any state since independence

Marxist Communist Party has for the past eight years a senior partner in the Chief Minister of Kerala and the

Marxist Communists in their

Marxist Communist Party which was formed after the pro-Moscow in 1964, shared power in 1967 and 1969 with the Bangla

Marxist Communists in their

ideology but have no apparent links with any other school of international communism.

The party was closely aligned with the Indian People's Party of Mr Morarji Desai, the Indian Prime Minister in national elections last March. This alliance, constituted in most of the 20 states which voted this month, but broke down in West Bengal in a dispute over sharing seats: Janata has won 26 seats in West Bengal and the Congress Party 12.

The main partners of the Marxist Communists in the left front are the Forward Block, which has won 20 seats, and the Revolutionary Socialist Party which has 13 seats.

Janata continued to register successes in other states and today claimed a two-thirds majority in Bihar.

Party officials said that Janata candidates had won 214 of the 324 seats in the Bihar Assembly.

The Janata Party has also won a two-thirds majority in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa. It will form the government in Punjab as well as it would accept them as such. Any possible change was a matter for negotiation with the centre.

Problems like unemployment and inflation had also to be faced with the Janata Government in Delhi or with industrial and business interests in West Bengal.

"We shall ask for more

Brezhnev explanation of rise to presidency

Moscow, June 17.—Mr Leonid Brezhnev today offered his own explanation for his appointment as Soviet President, attributing it to the Communist Party's growing role in affairs of state.

President Brezhnev, aged 70, who now combines the presidency with his role as Communist Party leader, said in a speech that a party decision in May to approve the combining of the two jobs was not just a formal act but had "deep political meaning".

He said it showed the permanent growth in the role of the Communist Party which has determined and will determine the political line in deciding all the key questions of state life.

Mr Brezhnev's speech, to the Supreme Soviet's executive council, reported by Tass, contrasted strongly with the arguments used yesterday by Mr Mikhail Suslov, his Politburo colleague, who concentrated exclusively on Mr Brezhnev's personal qualities when he proposed him as President.

The new President appeared to be trying to counter-balance all the eulogies he has received with a practical justification for one man holding both jobs, observers said.

Mr Brezhnev hinted that another consideration had been to enhance his own status in meetings with foreign political leaders who were also heads of state.

"More than once I had to represent our country, as you know, in inter-state relations at talks on the key issues of strengthening peace and ensuring the security of people," he declared. "Now this practice will receive its logical embodiment." But despite his strong emphasis on ideological and practical reasons for combining the leadership of party and state, observers remained convinced that his own steady rise to supreme power—evident throughout the 1970s—had been the deciding factor.

There were further surprises when the Supreme Soviet ended its two-day session today. Mrs Vitaly Ruben, chairman for the session, told the 1,517 deputies that citizens in all walks of life had sent messages welcoming Mr Brezhnev's election as head of state and praising his outstanding abilities. "We totally and fully share their thoughts and feelings," Mr Ruben said. —Reuter.

Delhi and Ottawa to revive nuclear link

Delhi, June 17.—India and Canada have agreed on efforts to revive cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology, Mr Desai, the Indian Prime Minister, told Parliament today.

Canada banned further nuclear cooperation with India in May, 1976. It had earlier suspended its nuclear assistance programme after India exploded an atomic device in 1974.

Mr Desai said that the agreement had been reached in his talks with Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, during the Commonwealth conference in London. He made the announcement only a few hours after his return.

Beirut asks US to help end shelling

From Moshe Brillman
Tel Aviv, June 17

Likud and the religious parties which are to make up Israel's government, yesterday approved the foreign policy outline Mr Menachem Begin will present to the Knesset when he introduces his Cabinet, probably on Monday.

As expected,强硬的 planks on the Likud election platform on the future of the West Bank of Jordan and Jewish settlement in the occupied areas were toned down considerably.

The programme reaffirms that the right of the Jewish people to Eretz Israel is historic, eternal and unassailable. However, it omits the Likud election pledge that Judea and Samaria shall therefore not be relinquished to foreign rule; between the sea and the Jordan, there will be Jewish sovereignty alone.

The policy outline states that the Government will not apply Israeli law (or euphemism for annexation) throughout the territory as long as there are negotiations for a peace treaty between Israel and its neighbours. Moreover parliamentary approval will be required.

The moderation was in party.

OAS attacks Guatemala's claim to Belize

St George's, Grenada, June 17.—Panama and the English-speaking Caribbean countries have accused Guatemala of being the only obstacle to full independence for the self-governing British colony of Belize, during a debate at the Organization of American States (OAS) assembly here.

The English-speaking countries raised the issue when they saw that the OAS report on non-autonomous territories in the southern hemisphere did not mention the Central American territory of Belize, which is claimed by Guatemala.

Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago and Grenada argued that the OAS could not go on ignoring the existence of Belize. Senior Eduardo Castillo Arias, the Defence Minister, said today, the Guatemalan repre-

sentative said that decolonization could not be a "pretext for the dismemberment of the territory of a state".

Señor Nader Pizay, the Panamanian representative, said their Guatemalan was "very brave to threaten Belize, which has only 200 policemen and has threatened to kill its own citizens".

This was a reference to a recent warning issued by the Guatemalan military Government that anyone taking part in an alleged plot to cause disturbances in Guatemala could be executed.

Guatemala City: The Guatemalan armed forces are only waiting for the word from President Kjell Lauegaard to begin the "recovery" of Belize, General Otto Spiegelger, the Defence Minister, said here today.

Key urged to seek justement in Cyprus

St George's, Grenada, June 17

Leaders of Greece and Cyprus urged today the government to "take steps to ensure that Cyprus should continue to be a just and honourable member of the Cyprus

assembly issued after a meeting between Makarios, President and Mr Karamanlis, Prime Minister.

The communiqué reaffirmed the determination of the two countries "not to accept the fait accompli created through the use of force in Cyprus". The Greek Prime Minister also reassured Archbishop Makarios of Greece's full support for the struggle waged by Cypriot nationalists.

It is agreed that the two in fact agreed that there was no government in Cyprus, it was impos-

sible to evaluate the prospects for a peaceful settlement of disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean.

The two men apparently also discussed the outlook for a renewed United States initiative in the region, but again agreed that the absence of a government in Ankara would delay such developments.

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The Greek Prime Minister spoke of a "wide range of views". It is agreed that the two in fact agreed that there was no government in Cyprus, it was impos-

ible to evaluate the prospects for a peaceful settlement of disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean.

Greenpeace says the Japanese are already sidesplitting commission regulations through unrestrictive whaling carried on

from Peru, Brazil and Korea. The foundation also claims that Japan is similarly "cheating", having sold redundant whaling boats to Angola, which is not a commission member.

To obstruct Japanese and Soviet whaling fleets in the South Pacific, Greenpeace will employ two ships, a former United States Navy submarine chaser from Honolulu, and a former minesweeper, which will sail from Vancouver.

Greenpeace reckons that the activities of the minesweeper saved 1,400 whales last year.

The tactics of the conservationists, who are seeking a 10-year moratorium on whaling, are to confront the harpoon boats with volunteers in speedy inflatables, which manoeuvre

between the guns and the whale. A film based on Greenpeace's operations in the past two years is to be shown on BBC 2 in *The World About Us* tomorrow evening.

Mr Allan Thornton, London spokesman for Greenpeace, said the international organization hoped to expand its anti-whaling voyages to Icelandic and Norwegian whaling areas north of Scotland, but this would depend on public support from Britain to buy a suitable vessel.

In Canberra yesterday, Mr Ian Sinclair, the Primary Industry Minister, said Australia would support a whaling moratorium if all other nations agreed, but meanwhile regarded it as unrealistic.

Japan accused of whaling in secret

By a Staff Reporter

Japan has accused the foundation of going behind the back of the International Whaling Commission to launch "secret" whale attacks on protected whale species.

The Greenpeace Foundation announced in London yesterday that it would be submitting to the commission, which begins its annual meeting in Canberra on Monday, evidence that Japanese whaling interests were opening up "bandit whaling operations" in Tonga and Sri Lanka, countries which are not commission members.

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SPORT

Tennis

Australians confound seedings

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Australians and United States, who have dominated the competition since its inception in 1963, will contest today's final of the women's world tennis championship, sponsored by Colgate, on grass courts of Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. It is predictable that the United States would beat South Africa in the semi-final round. But the authority with which Australia's singles players confounded the Wimbledon seedings was both surprising and admirable.

Dianne Fromholz, who was 2-3 down in the first set and 2-3 down in the second, beat Susan Barker 6-3, 6-4. Then Kerry Reid, the American, beat champion Virginia Wade 6-4, 6-4. Both Australians struck near-form when it mattered. Their opponents did not. In each set, Miss Barker's failure was evident. In the second, Miss Wade lost her service in the last game of each set, was marginally second best in a match that was always in the balance.

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The trouble with South Africa, whose four players are all 20 or 21, is that although their depth of talent is enviable, they have no outstanding player. By contrast, the United States have two Wimbledon singles champions: Billie Jean King and Virginia Wade. King has been the most consistent player in the tournament, Wade the most unpredictable.

To her credit, Miss Barker cut down her errors and began to play well. But from 2-3 and 2-3 down she faced a long climb back. Miss Reid, a left-hander, maintained a tantalizing assault on her backhand. Miss Barker survived a break point, but then broke through for 4-2. But when serving for a 4-2 lead, she double-faulted to go 30-40 down and (disturbed because of an ear problem) was replaced after an indecisive line decision scored two more points in the set.

Miss Fromholz had not been impressive in earlier matches. But yesterday her determination was inexhaustible. She won six successive games at the cost of only six points. Everything was going well for Miss Barker. When the two sets were played down in the first game of the second set, six sparrow chases that moment to have a swirling, squeaking fight on court just a few yards in front of her. Even the bird life of Eastbourne seemed to be working for Australia.

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This put Miss Wade under a degree of stress that she probably did not expect. Mrs Reid had served well enough to establish a reasonable basis for confidence in the set. To her credit, she did not let this distract her from her game.

Miss Reid, a 23-year-old from Cork, will be competing in the championship proper for the first time.

Order of play

CENTRE: 1.15 pm. Presentation of centenary medals to past singles champions. 2. 1.30 pm. Final, Mrs L. W. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 3. 2.15 pm. Final, Mr J. Reid (GB) v. Mrs V. Barker (USA). 4. 2.45 pm. Final, Mr R. Reid (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 5. 3.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. Wade (GB) v. Mrs S. Barker (USA). 6. 3.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 7. 4.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 8. 4.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 9. 5.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 10. 5.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 11. 6.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 12. 6.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 13. 7.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 14. 7.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 15. 8.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 16. 8.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 17. 9.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 18. 9.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 19. 10.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 20. 10.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 21. 11.15 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 22. 11.45 pm. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 23. 12.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 24. 12.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 25. 1.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 26. 1.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 27. 2.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 28. 2.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 29. 3.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 30. 3.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 31. 4.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 32. 4.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 33. 5.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 34. 5.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 35. 6.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 36. 6.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 37. 7.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 38. 7.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 39. 8.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 40. 8.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 41. 9.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 42. 9.45 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromholz (USA). 43. 10.15 am. Final, Mrs V. King (GB) v. Mrs D. Fromhol

RT

Piggott without peer at Ascot, in world and in turf history

Michael Seely
erwhelming strength of invasion finally engulfs defences as Ascot year-
ing O'Brien, perhaps
est all-round trainer of
racing's future, has
the National Hunt
the "front" of King's-
with the banker of
Godswalk. He also
an Irish St Leger winner,
to capture a group two
St Leger. Just to
the climax of the
Jockey Castle Stakes had
nated by Irish two-year-
sterning Tardot, Tardot,
O'Brien's former assist-
ant Kauai, had sustained
by the sustained
of Michael O'Toole's

optimists who had said
week could fall down
a sprint race had
action of seeing their
justified as Piggott
that Robert Sodman's
old horse, stranded
on the ground on
the stalls. At half way
had laid the odds of
the Irish champion must
have been shocked.
dull's Pride was sent to
pace from Girl Friend
walk some three or four
the pace and Piggott
at work. "I think
But Marinsky's speed must be
his chief asset, and I may well
run him over six furlongs next
time out," said Godswalk, who
is owned by Sam and Tim
Rowe, O'Brien and his son
law. John Maguire, and will stand
either the Airtie or Coolmore
stud at the end of his racing
career.

Godswalk was also the keynote
to Marinsky's success. Piggott was
in no hurry as Queen Spring
had to see him being



Tardot wins the Windsor Castle Stakes at Royal Ascot

defeated in the July Cup in a
formal's time. The strength of
O'Brien's band in every sphere
is formidable. The Castle trainee
is thinking of putting Marinsky
in the springing. "I've never tried
a springer," O'Brien said.
"But Marinsky's speed must be
his chief asset, and I may well
run him over six furlongs next
time out," said Godswalk, who
is owned by Sam and Tim
Rowe, O'Brien and his son
law. John Maguire, and will stand
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career.

Godswalk was also the keynote
to Marinsky's success. Piggott was
in no hurry as Queen Spring
had to see him being

ar programme

m (BA) : 145, 215 and 250 races)

Y HANDICAP (E1,620: 6f)

1. C. Stephenson, 5-9-7... J. Clark 7
2. Mrs. S. S. Stephenson, 4-8-7... T. D. O'Brien 5
3. Mrs. D. M. E. Eustace, 4-8-7... T. D. O'Brien 5
4. Mrs. D. M. E. Eustace, 4-8-7... T. D. O'Brien 5
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203. Mrs. D. M.

Saturday Review



Tom Dribberg's photograph in a Moscow park of Guy Burgess (right) and his Russian friend Tolya

Guy Burgess in Moscow

by Tom Dribberg

I have never kept a diary—possibly because I used to write a daily newspaper column—but I have stacks of small engagement-books, dating back many years, which occasionally remind me of people or places.

Glancing through a pre-war one recently, I was surprised to see the name of Guy Burgess, for I had and have no recollection of ever having met him before the war. The first meets him with that I recall were when he was working for the BBC at the House of Commons and chose me, several times, to do the programme called *The Week in Westminster*.

In those days this was simply a 15-minute talk by one MP describing, as impartially as he could, the parliamentary events of the past five days; it went out on a Saturday, if possible of the week.

His reports on Guy, this did not necessarily mean that there were defence plants there—merely that a number of important people had houses in the neighbourhood.

The village of Guy's *dacha* was a small and pretty one, with an English-looking duckpond and a typical onion-domed Orthodox church. Walking round it on the Saturday afternoon, I asked if there wasn't a bar we could go to in the evening, as one would go to a pub in England. Guy looked worried. "There is one," he said. "But I can't go there now. Donald [Maclean] was staying there, and he had one of his drunken fits and wrecked the bar. There was a hell of a row about it. That was before he had his last cure."

Then I worried him still more by saying that I thought I would go to the church in the morning; it would be interesting to see how many people—in particular, young people—still went to it. Guy said: "I

don't know which secret policeman will be on duty in the morning, but I don't think he'll be there. He'll probably feel he'll have to escort you, in case there are any hoodlums around."

I pointed out that I had never, in any country, seen a village more tranquil and hooligan-free, and in the morning insisted on going to church. (There is a picture of us doing this in the book, which may possibly still be found in the libraries.) Maclean I did not see. Guy told me that he had strongly disapproved of Guy's arrangement with me (though I had no doubt that he had the approval of their employers).

The text of the book could not be changed: I had written it, a chapter a day, for a month, and presumably Guy had shown each chapter to his wife's colleagues in surprise.

But we had more time to talk privately now; he had lately moved into a new flat in Moscow, for which I had sent him a good deal of Scandinavian furniture from London, and I was also able to spend a week-end at his *dacha*, in a country village about an hour's drive by official pool car from the city; this I had not been allowed to do before, because the village was said to be in a restricted area.

Their reports on Guy's conduct would not doubt have included references to his drinking habits. These varied considerably. In Moscow he was alert in the morning but often, by the evening, getting a bit sozzled on vodka. At the *dacha* he kept only wine—usually a Georgian white wine—and drank no vodka. He led a solitary life there, occasionally talking to the friendly guard of his elderly, devoted woman housekeeper, and doing a great deal of reading, chiefly of classic English literature. Occasionally he would sit down at a decrepit upright piano and strum a tune: at his request I had got him a copy of the English Hymnal, and he would pick out with two fingers the hymns he had known at Eton tears running down his cheeks.

(As has been recorded before, he used to wear an Old Etonian in Moscow.)

Many of his books were still in store in London. Some of them I retrieved and shipped to him, together with the furniture for his new flat. One book I gave, at his request, to the library of the Reform Club. It was Margot Asquith's auto-biography, given to Guy by her, with marginal notes which she had scribbled, identifying some of the characters not named in the book—for instance, her first lover.

Naturally, I asked what his job in Moscow really was. His ostensible (and actual) work for the Foreign Literary Publishing House was hardly fulfilling. He recommended western authors whom he thought would be of interest to his countrymen, which he supposed the Russians would appreciate—almost idolized—the Soviet system, often found Russian people "maddening". An exception to this was his office colleague in Vladimir (I never knew his other name), whom I met once or twice and found intelligent and likable.

Apart from this, he said, he sat on various committees concerned with international affairs, particularly western policy, and wrote memoranda which he thought were read at the highest level but one. That was when I first saw him. When I saw him again, some months later, the Suez crisis had occurred, and he said that he knew that his memorandum were now read at the highest level.

This was for an interesting reason. It is difficult to look back now and realize how almost universal was the belief that, after Eden's collapse, the next Prime Minister of Britain would be R. A. Butler. Apart from the Westminster commentators, that was the forecast communicated to Moscow by the Soviet Embassy in London. Only two men I know of—Randolph Churchill in London, Guy Burgess in Moscow—prophesied correctly that Macmillan would be the successor. Churchill had a special source of information in his father, whose dislike of Butler was well known.

"How on earth did you get it right?" I asked Guy. "Oh," he replied, "from a study of the life of the great Lord Salisbury"—and, indeed, I remembered him saying that this Victorian statesman had been, to him, one of the most fascinating figures in modern political history.

He was certainly homesick for England; but, equally, there seemed no doubt that he would have wanted to go on working permanently in the Soviet Union—though the value of defectors to those they have joined must diminish gradually without refreshers visits to their homeland. His

general attitude there was exactly the opposite of that of most western "Kremlinologists". They profess their deep regard for the Russian people, coupled with loathing for the Communists which supersedes that. He positively abhorred—almost idolized—the Soviet system, often found Russian people "maddening". An exception to this was his office colleague in Vladimir (I never knew his other name), whom I met once or twice and found intelligent and likable.

There was one other welcome exception. When I first saw Guy in Moscow, he was lonely—starved not only of congenial non-political company but of sex. I am glad to think that, by an extraordinary chance, I was indirectly responsible for filling this need and so making him the last year or two of his life.

Because of his position in Soviet official circles, he could not go in search of the sort of company that he wanted to find in London; and although Moscow is reasonably permissive in this respect, there are occasional spasms of puritanical repression. Not, indeed, if Guy had dared to look for the solace he locked would have known where to go to find it. In fact, it was close at hand, in the middle of Moscow: a large underground club just behind the Metropole Hotel, open all night, frequented by hundreds of queuing homosexuals—standing there in rigid exhibitionist rows motionless save for the heavy grope and the anxious or beaming glance over the shoulder and tended only by an old woman cleaner who never seemed to notice what was going on.

When I told Guy about this place, he decided to risk one visit—and was lucky enough to pick up a decent and attractive young man, an electrician in a State factory, Tolya by name. They formed a strong mutual attachment, and Tolya went to live with Guy in the new flat, where I had dinner with them. Guy made me promise not to publish at that time the photographs I took of them together

in a Moscow park. Since I imagine that the association was known to the authorities, and not disapproved of, I hope that it can do no harm to publish it now. Perhaps Guy's mother felt that he was a little released after his years of work for their cause. They did not, however, approve of his bouts of hard drinking. When I went back to Moscow with the proofs of my book, my London publisher asked me to have some photographs taken there for illustrations. Guy arranged for a photographer and said he would bring him to my hotel at three o'clock one afternoon. They were late for the appointment, but, opening my door impatiently, I saw them coming along the corridor. Guy as usual, one man says, as composed, smiling and chortling idly and then, when the photographer tried to do his job, making silly faces at the camera. It was impossible to tell if he was drunk or not, but he was certainly concealing the fact that two senior diplomats had vanished mysteriously and that one of them (Maclean) was already under suspicion and invalid; I found her easy to get on with, and we could talk candidly about her son. His defection had, as may be imagined, caused her a great deal of embarrassment and mental suffering. In herself, however, an active Conservative, she found that she was now boycotted by the other ladies of her local Conservative Association, even though her name was not the same as his, since she had remarried after his father's death.

Throughout the long-drawn-out anxiety of the years after his departure, his stepfather had done all that he could to protect her from the importunity of the reporters and photographers who dogged the approach to their flat in Arlington House.

The most persistent of these were from the Daily Express, who regarded the Burgess-Maclean story as "their" story, since they had first broken it. The most secret of these was the official secret which had for a time concealed the fact that two senior diplomats had vanished mysteriously and that one of them (Maclean) was already under suspicion and invalid.

Before his health got worse, Guy's mother was able to spend a holiday with him in the Soviet Union, at a Black Sea resort. He warned her not to talk at all to the western press. She flew back by the Scandinavian airline, and had to change planes at Copenhagen. The Express went to meet her there. She refused to be interviewed, but could not stop them from photographing her or from following her when she got back to London. Her flat was besieged: later in the evening, when she thought that the siege had been lifted, she went to her club (one of those refined gentlemen's clubs).

At last the Express had a scoop, they managed to obtain from a club employee the fact that she had been smoking. An enlarged picture of this was published triumphantly and, of course, it showed that she had been smoking a Russian cigarette!

This scoop—mentally, to infect all who have worked

for the capitalist press, including, of course, me—for the thought of getting exclusive story was one of motives for embarking on venture, and I am afraid it caused us some trouble ever to discuss at the Ring, the Peking or the Arctic walk past a bar full of we journalists many of whom spent months trying to find his father's death.

At any rate, his me

throughout the long-drawn-out anxiety of the years after his departure, his stepfather had done all that he could to protect her from the importunity of the reporters and photographers who dogged the approach to their flat in Arlington House.

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I disagreed with what Guy Maclean had done, they inspired by genuine opposition to the evils of western society, and especially American, in the Far East. This Dick Crossman once said "treason" and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—conscientious may be found on both sides.

So I was able to tell my mother, who always longed to hear details of his life in Moscow, about the incident with the photographer and his quilted carpeting. She was elderly, no longer able to walk, but could still remember him for a moment and then remark, "You know, I think Soviet discipline is good."

© David Higham, 1977.

Ruling Passions, by Tom Dribberg, will be published Thursday by Jonathan C. 25.95. It will be reviewed by Paul Barker on the Book

Travel

Up your Guernsey

of Guernsey is an place which to within half an hour of where I was taking tea n-dappled lawn and with contours over Bay to the shore- road—the sheltered between Port and Point.

These package holidays, and others, are to be found in current brochures, but even if you have made your summer arrangements, I would advise bearing Guernsey in mind for one of the short autumn or winter break holidays. A particular advantage of the British Airways "Skypack" deal is that the hire of an Avis car is included in the price.

Most visitors to Guernsey travel independently and make their arrangements direct with the hotel usually chosen from the comprehensive booklet issued by the States of Guernsey tourist committee. I stayed in just such an hotel—the delightful Bella Luce in Moulin Buet valley. I had visited it briefly on a previous visit and staying there only served to confirm my first favourable impression.

Part of the building dates from the twelfth century, with fourteenth-century additions, and there is a new section which contains a sauna and steam room as well as bedrooms. There is an open air heated swimming pool too, and the hotel certainly helped me into that mood of relaxation which is part and parcel of a Guernsey break.

The resident owners, Mr and Mrs McDonald, own farming land in Kircudbright, overlooking the Solway Firth, and by in their own Scottish beef, making it a speciality of their restaurant. Again, it has a good local reputation.

Earlier, I mentioned the Beau Sejour centre recently opened in Guernsey. This has conference, exhibition and leisure facilities and although its main business is to attract conference business to the island, these facilities are readily available to the individual visitor.

It houses a roller skating rink, an indoor bowls green, theatre/cinema, swimming pool, sauna, solarium, discotheque, squash courts, cabaret room for floor shows and dancing, and a vast sports hall, as well as bars, lounges and restaurants. It is a complex that any major "mainland" city would be proud to possess and I could not resist asking where the money came from to provide such facilities. It seems that the profits from the island's lottery were used to finance the project—£25m so far—and will continue to be used for its upkeep and improvement.

It is rather typical of Guernsey, incidentally, that the machine which selects lottery prizewinners has been named "FRED" (after the manner of our own "Premium bond" "ERNIE"). And "FRED", I was solemnly assured, stands for Fantastically Reliable Electrical Device.

That particularly recommended restaurant is called Le Francois and is in Market Street, St Peter Port. It has recently been awarded a plaque in the British Tourist Authority's commendation scheme—the first restaurant in the Channel Islands to be so honoured—and I had the good fortune to eat lunch there. I can do no more than suggest you sample its excellent cuisine for yourself when you are on the island.

Finally, a word about car hire. I mentioned that the British Airways deals include the use of a car, but in any case the car hire rates on Guernsey are extremely low. You can get an Avis car for as little as £4 a day, and take advantage of a seven-days-for-the-price-of-six arrangement from £24 for a week's hire.

Information about "Skypack" and other inclusive holidays may be obtained from any travel agent. Details of various island activities and descriptions of hotels and guest houses may be obtained from the Tourist Office, PO Box 23, States Office, Guernsey, CI. The office runs an accommodation service for which no charge is made, and also supplies informative leaflets on sightseeing, transport to other islands, etc.

John Carter

Radio

Hark, the Lark...

The Larks of Dean (Radio 3, June 14) were of the human variety, cotton spinners and weavers living in the valley of Dean near Burnley during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early nineteenth century.

Their spare time, such as it was in those rough early industrial days, was devoted to music; some of them composed and all of them played or sang: "musicians" they called themselves. One of the last, Moses Heap, lived until 1913 and put down his memoirs in writing. The manuscript, together with some of the music he had known, found its way into Rawmarsh Library, where it is supposed to have been lying untouched until the deviser of this programme, Michael Oliver, used them as his basis.

It took the form of Moses's memories, some briefly dramatised, with interludes of music. Leslie Sands spoke the part of Moses, improvising somewhat on his text. I'm told, and I can not praise too highly the result. It was as if he were leaving through what he had written, reading it and sharing it with you, the listener, as if with an old friend privy to his secret. It was a performance which is quite the word—infused with a deep enjoyment in the memory of what he had to tell, a passion for it, and every now and then the words would break off and choir and orchestra would erupt to illustrate some item of music-making famous in its day.

The least that can be said is that the music of these Larks left the heart in no doubt of why the young Heap looked back with such pride and satisfaction. It was triumphant. Had Stainer been there he might have had a hand in it. It would be going rather far to lack a certain amount of irony in his depth of harmony, but, my good reader, forbidding sense of

spinners and weavers nothing in vitality and what constituted a "grand sing".

They would have been the first to admit, I am sure, that if in those respects they equalled him, it was because quite consciously they had set out to emulate. To them George Frederick Handel was a kind of god: some clubbed together to buy a single copy of *Messiah* and when the local carrier was sighted and it was confirmed he had the sacred parcel in his cart, the local Larks turned out to sing it into the village with all the fervour they could command.

One individual, on his own account, is reported to have walked 20 miles, not to buy (his resolve did not run to that) but to look at a copy of *Messiah* which done, he turned round and walked all the way back again. *The Larks of Dean* was produced by Patricia Brent and between them, she and Mr Oliver, and the conductor, Stephen Wilkinson, had put together a programme beautifully blended which was a perennial delight to hear. This was one of the most joyful and interesting things my radio has given me this year.

I do not know why I was so cool about Edmund Knight's *Our King Went Forth* when it was originally transmitted back in 1974. Hearing it a second time (Radio 4, June 15), I thought it came off very well indeed. What can I say? At all events, this was Agincourt as reported by Jack, a West Country bowman and a rather different picture it painted from that conveyed by Olivier in *Henry V*. Here we had a King whose wounded way was scoured into a smile by his heart. Did it support a puritanical fellow on the whole, compelling his army by his own rather forbidding sense of

David Wade

Drink

Twenty-five years of wine

The world of wine is usually one of gradual evolution. But in the past quarter century more has happened to change how much, what, and in what way we drink than in the preceding 250. In 1952 the annual per capita consumption of wine in Britain was 0.37 litres. In 1976 it was approximately 2.73. The total rose slowly to 2.07 litres in 1963, remaining below three litres until 1971. It exceeded four litres in 1972 and went beyond five litres in 1973. All this in spite of the duty on table wine having increased by 33 per cent since 1974. Exact totals are difficult to make on account of alterations in entries and customs procedures, especially since Britain joined the EEC, but in 1976 we drank about 69.5 million gallons of wine.

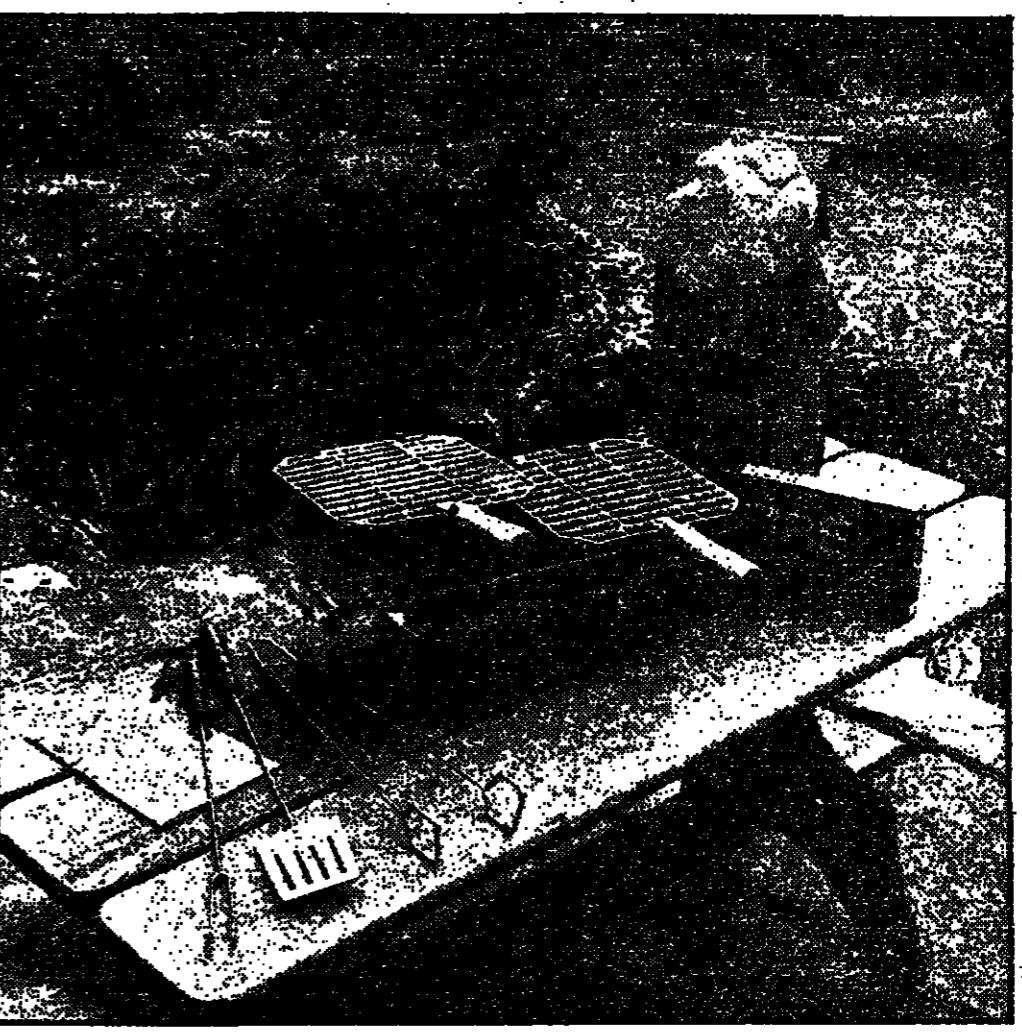
Significantly, it was not until 1956 that wines cleared for home consumption passed the 1973 total; the new English wines were being bought by the tonne rather than the dozen. By 1976 war service, cheaper foreign travel, the creation of wine pictures and wine articles of a practical kind in the trend-setting glossy periodicals, began to bring wine into the high street. As early as the 1960s a survey established that more women than men were buying wine, though their purchases might be the single bottle of sherry. The top selling wine in the United Kingdom became the Cyprus Evva Creme, shrewdly evaded and marketed by someone who saw war service and realized that a sweet aperitif drink was what Britons wanted.

In 1952, it is odd to reflect, there were few chances to buy wine by the glass. The popular press limited wine features to Christmas—some even refused wine advertising. Anyone broadcasting about wine was warned that many listeners might resent mention of it, as a luxury, and it was thought the majority could not understand the use of wine.

wine as a subject for speculation has often resulted in prices being run up by the uninformed and insensitive. And, with wine a subject of general interest, the mishaps and misdeeds are given the sort of publicity that is often unfair and undeserved. But today's technological know-how makes it possible to produce wine in years which would formerly have been a total disaster—people know more and so buy more intelligently (although there will inevitably be "many who 'drink the label'")—and there are nowadays systems of controls, which are at least trying to eradicate abuses and ensure quality.

We drink more German and Italian wines today: we drink more vermouth—and we drink a lot of it straight, as it was originally consumed. We drink more sparkling wines—there are many more good ones available. The five million bottles of Champagne that we imported in 1976 is certainly a drop from the huge total of 10 million in 1973, but sales look like rising this year. We make our own wines, in spite of being the only producing country. Jack, the government help, and there are more English vineyards in commercial production now than the 38 listed in *Domestic Book*. The English Vineyards Association was born out of a meeting held as recently as 1965. Nor is it remarkable to find as varied a selection of people in the wine trade as the wines on the shelves; it is no longer a world in which, to quote the head of a firm still alive in 1952, "Only the clerks go back to the office in the afternoon", nor is it remarkable to find a woman controlling a bond, running a lab, organizing sales, buying as a shipper or teaching wine. It is a changed and changing world—but, in my opinion, a world in which progress is being made.

Pamela Vandyke Price

The Times Special Offer
Outdoor eating

Photographs by Trevor Sutton

The accepted furniture for use in a garden. But since trying out all the available hammocks to find the "best buy" for you I am now a completely converted hammock man. Quite apart from the relaxed comfort provided by a hammock, I am sure that for elderly gents like me it is good to get our feet up whenever possible. And what is good for the elderly is presumably good for the young.

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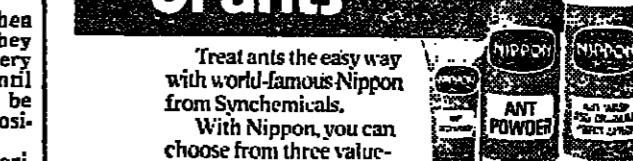
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Roy Hay

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Collecting

Men who made their marks

I have already described in this column, with appropriate horror, a man I used to know who collected china marks. Yes marks. He used to cut them from the bases of damaged pieces of porcelain, in the shape of large tidywicks, and kept them in an old coins cabinet. The crossed swords mark of Meissen, the red anchor of Chelsea, the crescent and square fret mark of Worcester were all neatly arranged there on their china discs like permanent creams in a box.

By divorcing the marks from the pieces to which they belonged, he not only reduced one of the more romantic facets of collecting to the level of postage stamps, but deprived the researcher of one of his main weapons—the chance to tie a particular form of decoration to a particular china factory. But there was one merit to his appalling practice. By isolating the marks, one was able to see that many of them were miniature works of art in themselves.

Artists took a lot of trouble over the hierodlyph or rebus or monogram which would forever attest their work to be theirs. Some reveal the concentrated design genius of a Japanese *netsuke* or sword-decoration. The Japanese were, indeed, the greatest monogram designers in the world that is known: the art by which they crammed calligraphic characters into cartouches had the ritual, hierophantic quality of the tea ceremony.)

In England, the care devoted to the design of a "signature" or symbol increased in the late nineteenth century as the artist became more important. At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, Josiah Wedgwood, the first captain of industry among potters, had required his artists to use only his factory mark on the wares they made or decorated for him; though one or two decorators, such as William Hackwood, cheated by putting their signature under the rim of a vessel or in some similarly unobtrusive place. (Referring to "our new Shakespeare and Garrick," Wedgwood wrote to his partner Bentley on December 22, 1777: "You will see by looking under the shoulder of each that these heads are modelled [sic] by Wm Hackwood, but I shall prevent his exposing himself again now I have found it out.") But when the nineteenth-century reaction against the Industrial Revolution led to "studio potters" and "artist designers of furniture", the individual artist was determined to stamp every piece as his, by mark as well as by idiosyncrasy of craftsmanship.

A new book by Malcolm Haslam, *Marks and Monograms of the Modern Movement, 1875-1935* (Routledge Press, £7.50), shows how often the marks are unmissable in the artist's style. Mr Haslam is ideally qualified to compile such a book, as he has been both academic and dealer—a too rare

combination. After gaining his MA at Cambridge and completing graduate studies at the Courtauld Institute of Art, London, he taught the history of design at Birmingham College of Art and lectured at Cambridge and at the Courtauld.

From 1971 to 1974 he was

managing director of Haslam and Whiteway, a London firm which specialized in nineteenth

and twentieth-century works of

art. He is at present a research Fellow at Farnham College of Art and Design.

The long subtitle of the book summarizes its scope: "A guide to the marks of artists, designers, manufacturers and manufacturers from the period of the Aesthetic Movement to Art Deco and Style Moderne." This period, of course, covers a vast diversity of styles, and Mr Haslam suggests that "any

homogeneity lies only in their representation of the crisis of the individual fakir by Europeans and Americans during the same period, which begins with the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* and ends with the writings of Sartre and Camus".

That may be a lot to read into the squiggle on the base of a piece of pottery; but it is this constant, plaintive assertiveness of the individual which makes Mr Haslam's book different from any of the previous books on marks, whether the formal silver marks, incorporating royal profiles and backed by severe legal penalties for misuse, or the harum-scarum scrawlings on eighteenth-century pottery.

For some of the artists, nothing less than their full signature will do: Clarice Cliff, Ernest Carrére, J. M. Michael Cazin, Maxfield Parrish. The French ceramist Auguste Delaferche progressed from a dendritic signature to two arborescent monograms. The impressed mark of the American painter and ceramist Adelaide Alsop Robineau is a microcosm of Art Nouveau: that of the French jeweller André-Fernand Thesmar, who designed cloisonné enamel in Japanese inspiration, and seems almost as advanced, conserving that Thesmar (born 1843) died in 1912.

The painter, graphic artist and posterist Ashley Havinden

reached the semi-finals.

Mr Haslam's book covers ceramics, glass, metalwork and jewellery, graphics, furniture and textiles. Of these, ceramics are the most interesting, as you should buy another new book, *British Art Pottery*, by A. W. Cross (David and Charles, 24.95). This is a good introduction to Art Nouveau, though there were some changes of the pots in the flesh, as to Richard Dennis, 144 Church Street, Kensington, London W8.

Christian name only, and the "s" of Ashley has become an "electric flash" motif like that used on SS *Nazi uniforms*. The Austrian artists and craftsmen of the early twentieth century are among the best of the monogram-makers: Olbrich, Heder, Trebitsch, Tretsch. The marks devised for groups of Austrian and German craftsmen—corporate individuals, as it were—are also excellent: Wiener Werkstätte; Vereinigte Kunstgewerbe, Darmstadt.

Sometimes idiosyncrasy becomes affection, as in the rebus devised by Walter Crane, who is considered by some the first major practitioner of the Art Nouveau style. My prize for the best mark in the book would go to Henry Clemens van de Velde, the great theoretician of Art Nouveau. Blown up, it would make a cabistic design for the back of a magician's cloak.

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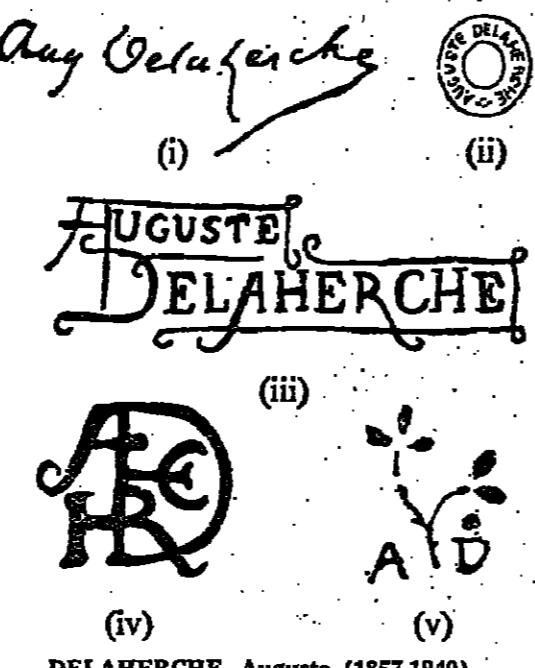
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Richard Dennis, 144 Church

Street, Kensington, London W8.

Bevis Hillier



DELAHERCHE, Auguste (1857-1940)

In a few weeks' time the next stage in the lengthy process to designate a challenger for the world championship commences round Lake Leman. It is curious that the scene of both semi-final matches should be centred so near the headquarters of UNO in Europe but it would seem that the district has now become aware of its international responsibilities even where chess is concerned.

The match between the former world champion, Boris Spassky, of the Soviet Union, and the Hungarian grandmaster, Lajos Portisch, will start on July 1 at the Hotel La Méditerranée in Geneva and is thus being organized by the Swiss Chess Federation. Sixteen games are due to be played at the rate of three a week and the winner of the match is the player who is in the lead after 16 games have been duly played. It follows that if one player has acquired 8½ points before the 16 games are played he will automatically be adjudged the winner of the match.

On the other hand, if the score is level at the end of 16 games then the players toss for

colour and play a match of two

games. The player in the lead at the end of these two games is the winner of the match. If again there is no leader the process of tossing for colour and a fresh match of two games is repeated and so on till the bitter end.

The organizers of this match have put up a prize fund of 25,000 Swiss francs (about £6,000) at the present rate of exchange) and this is shared out among the players, five-eighths going to the winner and the remainder to the loser. FIDE (the World Chess Federation) has appointed me as chief arbiter of this match.

The other semi-final, that between Vlasto Kordnoi, an expatriate Soviet grandmaster, and Lev Polugayevsky, of the USSR, is to be played at Elyan, on the opposite side of the lake, to that of La Méditerranée and this will be under the care of the French Chess Federation. Conditions, financial and otherwise, are very much the same as those for the Geneva match. Here the chief arbiter is the West German grandmaster, Lothar Schmidt.

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George Hutchinson

Memo to Admiralty: Send Navigation Manual to No. 10. Immediate

As an old seafaring man (he was in the Navy during the war), Mr Callaghan presumably knows something about navigation and the Rule of the Road. He may remember that a vessel not under control is supposed to carry, where they can best be seen, two black balls hoist in a vertical line. That is by day. By night, the rule prescribes two red lights, similarly placed.

If the Prime Minister has forgotten all this, he may care to consult the Admiralty Navigation Manual, Volume I will suffice for his present plight, since his observations can be confined to terrestrial objects and need not extend to the celestial, which is more fully explained in Volume II.

On the terrestrial evidence alone, his government is now out of control, drifting, no longer under his (or anyone else's) command. It cannot be kept afloat, but must surely sink.

In all propriety, Mr Callaghan should admit what those on shore can see for themselves. Let him observe Article 4 of the Rule of the Road and hoist the black balls.

Whether the Commission for

Racial Equality, formally established this week, ought to undertake an investigation of the National Front, as has been suggested, I do not know. Certainly there are grounds for inquiry—but under properly constituted judicial authority and procedures. Without them, I am not sure that we should encourage the attempt—or theories have reached me in the interval.

A schoolmaster in the Midlands, successively to the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission, is evidently moving with care and circumspection in its delicate sphere of responsibility.

As things have turned out, much is now known about the Front's origins, composition and organization—than was known a month or two ago. For this we are indebted to Mr Martin Walker and his most informative book *The National Front* (Fontana, £1.00). What Mr Walker has not been able to do at all is one could wish to account for the Front's sources of income.

These remain mysterious. I cannot myself believe that its total revenue is derived from a membership of perhaps 20,000 with an annual subscription of £2 a head, plus the proceeds of special appeals and the sale of publications. Mr Walker calculates that in 1974, for example, when there were two general elections, NF expenditure must have approached £100,000. In my own estimation it was probably greater, and the Front's present resources may exceed that amount.

Where does the money come from? This, perhaps, is the right inquiry. If we could discover all the sources, and know them with certainty, we would at once understand more of the Front's real financial reality underlying this odious movement and its shameful purposes, the first of which is the hounding of the immigrant community to the point of expulsion.

Domestically, though we are, have we not been over-indulgent in allowing the National Front the freedom which it so wantonly abuses? The freedom to say, for example, that six million immigrants are "taking British jobs, British homes, British welfare and education services".

This country does not contain six million immigrants, nor half the number. The figure represents a gross and wilful distortion of the truth. Yet it is placed before the British people as if it were an established fact—and thousands upon thousands are duly deceived, as we may judge, in part, from the votes secured by NF candidates in recent elections.

But for the earlier failure of the Home Office to provide dependable statistics, the lie could be nailed more easily—

The unanswered questions about the National Front, and what I have noticed about girls with folded arms

Indeed the Front might never have dared to perpetrate it. This is one illustration of the consequences of official inaptitude or negligence, and we are all paying a price. I am not alone in thinking that the Home Office has much to answer for. To conceal the reality, to disguise the truth, intentionally or unintentionally, is to invite political—that is to say social—discord or worse.

Turning to lighter things, I might remind you of a note in these columns a few weeks ago. Ever abreast, so to speak, of the social twists and turns of the day, I was remarking on the number of girls who walk about the streets with their arms folded. If you keep your eyes open, you will see what I mean.

The habit is becoming more and more prevalent, and I was wondering why. Many explanations—or theories—have reached me in the interval.

A schoolmaster in the Midlands, (after due consultation): "The consensus seems to be that they have all burnt their bras." A lady in Bath is of the same opinion: "It's because they wear no bras and are holding up their bosoms."

A gentleman in Mr Maurice Macmillan's constituency: "The answer is simple—apart from going about naked it is a means of sex identification." Another in north London: "Simply to stop their breasts bawling up and down and attracting the gaze of lascivious males."

A scholarly fellow at Cambridge: "It is part of the sex syndrome where young women are not to reduce the patent biological differences between themselves and their male counterparts."

A Head of House, Oxbridge: "The traditional women's handbag has been replaced by the shoulder bag, partly from fashion, partly for security—shoulder bags are not easy to snatch. But unless you have unusually broad or square shoulders (also unfashionable) the strap keeps slipping off, so you fold your arms to anchor it. This is only a guess—but I think it a good one... The girls wear far too little for comfort—cheesecloth smocks are popular wear, and many girls go bra-less. Nipples contract painfully when cold."

You can make what you choose of that selection. But there was more to my correspondence, touching as it also did on men walking about in their shorts. An then renowned old soulless Olympic champion, Mr Jack Beresford, wrote to me: "At Bedford School it was a crime to walk with hands in pockets. Punishment was that one was stopped from playing rugger, and made to parade in shorts and jersey before Tubby Fowler, the school gym sergeant. He then mounted his bicycle and rode round Bedford followed by the offenders. They were very few in those days of discipline and the imminent community to the point of expulsion."

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Britain, and the art of survival

The Samaritans
can at least
claim some of
the credit for
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the number
of suicides

Colchester will discuss the role of the volunteer.

"We are known to 92 per cent of the population", he told me, "and probably one family in 40 will have been in touch with us. Every one of our centres is a 'drop-in' centre: very few in America are. Then there is the matter of ground coverage; Greater London has 14 centres, while the sprawling metropolis of Los Angeles has only one."

Differences in the two countries make direct comparisons impossible, but the Samaritans can claim at least some of the credit for the fact that while in the United States suicides rose by 20 per cent between 1968 and 1975, in Britain they actually declined.

How Philby prevented a wartime Russian master spy from bringing his secrets to Britain

When early in 1945 Russia's most successful master spy in Europe defected to Britain and offered to help the Allied war effort against Nazi Germany, he was inexplicably sent back to Moscow by British Intelligence. It was a baffling and deplorable act, not only because the statutory punishment in Russia for defectors was the firing squad, but because of the information he could have supplied about Soviet activities in Britain.

The circumstances of the deportation of Dr Sandoval Rado, the wartime head of Russia's "Lucy network" in Switzerland, have never been cleared up. But there is now persuasive evidence indicating that the decision was taken by Kim Philby.

Dr Rado, a Hungarian-born professor of geography and noted cartographer, supplied Moscow in the darkest years of the war with advance information on German battle plans and troop dispositions and was, he believes, instrumental in the Red Army's victories at Stalingrad and Kursk.

In his memoirs, *Dora Jelent*, Dr Rado asserted that the source of his extraordinarily accurate information was a German officer in the Wehrmacht high command, who used as go-between Rudolf Rösler, a flamboyant anti-Nazi German.

Not long ago, in an interview with *Pravda*, the Soviet government newspaper, Dr Rado explained why this mysterious German officer, whom he code-named "Werther", could not be named. Rösler, the only person who knew him, died in 1958 and took the secret with him into his grave.

He says: "It has not been possible to establish the identity of the officer for the British sources and their Swiss contacts agreed to cooperate with us on the condition that we would not, under any circumstances, try to uncover their identities." Dr Rado accepted that a man's word was his bond, and never tried to break it.

Recent British publications about the cypher-breaking operations at Bletchley authoritatively assert, however, that the source of the Rado network's information was not a mysterious German officer but British Intelligence.

At the height of his operations Dr Rado had three secret



Happy Moscow days: Kim Philby relaxes with his fourth wife, Melinda.

transmitters working almost round the clock, but the Germans knew where he was eventually located them, and, to their end of 1944, forced the Swiss to break up the Lucy Ring. Dr Rado fled to the liberated part of France and was ordered by Moscow to return immediately to the Soviet Union. On his circuitous way, via Cairo, he sought asylum from British Intelligence. It was then that he was forcibly repatriated to Moscow.

Now it has been revealed that Kim Philby was responsible for Dr Rado's extradition. The information comes from Leopold Trecker, another wartime Russian spy who headed the "Red Orchestra" network in occupied Europe. Recently he served 10 years in a

British forced labour camp.

In his memoirs, excerpts of which have appeared in the Paris newspaper *L'Avanture*, he asserts that the British official responsible for Dr Rado's extradition was Philby, the notorious "third man" in the Burgess and MacLean spy scandal of the 1950s. As Dr Rado's former colleague and one-time supervisor, he ought to know.

Dr Rado himself is rather reticent about this episode in his colourful life and has omitted it from his doctor's memoirs. Nor does he explain how he succeeded in avoiding Stalin's firing squad. But he admits in a throwaway line that he served 10 years in a

camp.

In his native Hungary he was awarded the "Kossuth Prize" and, on his seventy-fifth birthday, the "Order of the Red Banner" indicating that

Russia's wartime spy master had

now definitely come in from the cold. His British betrayer, however, is definitely out in the cold. But then Kim Philby has outlived his usefulness.

Gabriel Ronay

for performance by an orchestra, or orchestra, has come to be constrained to compose at the piano. The art of orchestrating is often carefully orchestrated, or, if not, it is at the piano setting out a composition for the instruments of an orchestra. The composer may score his music fully as he is in rents, or first write it down in some kind of sketchy short score, or even in a piano score version. He is unlikely to use the last method unless he is so

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A long friend with a long history
FREEDOM FOR EMPLOYEES

iven rise to no less than four issues of law that currently sub judice. The dispute is at present at a standstill. Without prejudice to any of the court cases begotten by it, it may be worth examining some of the issues involved. Leaving aside the constitutionally important practicality of Mr. Gourist and the workers, the conflict of the rights of workers representation and the pickets to express their views during a dispute.

After this week, it is hardly likely that the majority of Grunwick employees, who have continued to work at the factory throughout, can feel much warmth towards trade unionism or towards APEX, the union which is seeking representation there. The meeting at which the general secretary, Mr. Roy Grantham, was "handed down", although it was hardly an occasion at which secret doubts among the employees were likely to become apparent, was striking evidence of the prevailing attitude. It is of course perfectly possible for such feelings to exist even among workers suffering much of the exploitation in conditions and wage rates that the strikers allege to exist. Any job these days may seem better than none. The immigrant workers who make up a large part of the work force will have their own ideas about acceptable conditions and about the value of being organized by APEX.

It may be claimed that the advantages of organization should if necessary be conferred on them in spite of themselves. Mr. Grantham has insisted that there can be no end to the dispute unless his union is recognized and the strikers who have joined it since hostilities began reinstated (though he does not seek at present to set up a closed shop). But it seems best that a

situation has got out of hand more than once this week. A thousand demonstrators outside a factory with about 300 employees are plainly an excessive show of strength. The union leaders who have organized and encouraged the mass picket must bear their share of responsibility for the predictable events that followed.

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RICH SHOULD BUY MORE FROM THE POOR

led and bitter issues of wealth between the richer northern countries and the poorer southern neighbours so come to dominate an international stage that a gathering of nations is debating them. It is hardly surprising that these should have concerned the Commonwealth their London meeting, responsible for a large proportion of the estimated billion people of the world, including China, with an annual income of less than \$100.

It has become apparent during the economic debate at the wealth Conference, it is the gap in material that separates rich from poor, but also the conceptual differences on this situation and at which it might be best. Nothing bettered this than, on the 1. Mr. Healey's plea that developing countries should be political realities in the nations, and on the accusation made by Mr. Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia, of "criminal negligence" on the part of the United States towards the rights of the poor in the economic field. The industrialized world has the role of the vision and on that the problem offering sympathy but

The intellectual argument for raising living standards in the Third World is that, at a time when the absorptive capacity of the rich markets for more products appears limited, the large potential markets of the developing countries could provide a new engine for growth, exports and jobs for the world economy as a whole. The problem is how to convert the great needs of southern nations into effective monetary demand. There are four ways by which their purchasing power might be increased: by creating more international money, by improving the borrowing capacity of the developing nations, by giving them more substantial aid, or by permitting them to earn more from their own foreign trade.

The first carries inflationary dangers, although this must depend on the real usable amount of spare capacity existing in the industries of the northern nations. The second course, of

increased borrowing, is unlikely to be open to many countries that are already poor credit risks. In any case, Third World borrowing is already estimated to have reached staggering \$180,000 million, and is causing some alarm. As for aid, it is open to political manipulation and confers an undesirable "supplicant status on the recipient.

The final option is for industrial countries to import more from the Third World, or increase the prices paid for these imports. But the rich nations refuse to do the former, keeping out low-cost Third World imports with a battery of tariffs and quotas, and are naturally opposed to doing the latter. The developing countries argue that those industries in the north which can no longer produce goods cheaply because of high local costs, should be transferred to the south. Additionally, they want the prices of their raw material exports to be maintained, and increased through intervention by new international institutions, a "demand" which meets strong ideological resistance notably from West Germany and the United States.

Such anti-interventionist arguments are illogical. If it is wrong artificially to raise copper prices as a distortion of market forces it is not equally distorting to put tariffs on Third World textiles? It is not clear why intervention which causes a problem is acceptable but not intervention which seeks to rectify a problem.

JAPAN IS NERVOUS ABOUT KOREA

A new style and new hat incoming American's like to display are an accepted habit, with a democrat following in office. Carter's moves have been as brash as his election promised. At the end of the year he sent President Mondale to Tokyo to meet an American with ground troops from March he was making moves that would end the Cuban boycott of Cuba. Congress provided a block. In April and the House of Representatives ordered hostile votes to be taken. Now both have been down by the Senate. Two cases are different much more a matter of American concern, as its proximity and the President Fidel Castro's role as a instigator of the for years past the only international of this confrontation has the presence of Cuban in Angola and elsewhere; otherwise Cuba is an issue to be debated in front of a large Korea is much more an

international issue affecting America's allies and touching all the major powers. It was obvious when Vice-President Mondale went to Tokyo to announce the carefully phased withdrawal that the Japanese were stifling their distress, while much regional opinion stretching down to Mr. Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore was also exercised.

The Japanese were most put out by the timing of the public statement. They realize that the retention of aircraft and communications facilities, even after the five-year withdrawal period for ground troops, offers sufficient assurance of American action in the event of any surprise attack. But they fear that an otherwise rational analysis of the continuing military commitment may not have given enough weight to the psychological aspect of the withdrawal. It should not weaken South Korean resolve, given an economy that has far outdistanced that existing in the north. The more pressing danger is that North Korea, under the unpredictable leadership of Kim Il-sung, might see in the American withdrawal yet another opportunity to push its claim to be the truly national force to unify Korea. Is Mr.

hope of killing the germs, but only for their incidental action of "stimulating the phagocytes".

The penicillin trial has had many blind corners that I expected minor complications with my distinguished medical contemporaries. Sir Ernest Chaynes' reminder (June 4) of our losing the world market in penicillin to the Americans during the 1940s is chastening. The Americans did everything for penicillin except something inventing it.

Yours faithfully,
N. E. WETHERICK

RICHARD GORDON
The Garrick Club, WC2

June 14.

Balance-sheet of EEC membership

From Professor F. H. Hahn, FBA

Sir, My colleagues Lord Kaldor and Professor Neild in their letter to you today (June 16) start by noting that certain predictions of economic benefits to be derived from UK membership of the EEC have not been fulfilled (six to seven years later). They finish their article by stating that "the membership of the EEC is the cause of the dismal statistics they quote. Not long ago another colleague, Professor Mills, in a letter to you claimed that certain correlations established a proposition in monetary theory and was, rightly, taken to task by the professionals—including Lord Kaldor. Now he (and Professor Mills) are following in Professor Mills' footsteps.

I wish to make it clear that I have no informed view on the costs and benefits of our membership of the EEC, but the argument is motivated entirely by a different consideration: the desperate economics and economists are in danger of drowning in this country.

Clearly it is not sensible to claim scientific status for economics but if it does insult in its serious practitioner a habit of thought and argument. It certainly makes them wary of "causal arrows", very sensible of the difficulties of statistical inference and of the fragile nature of economic theories. It leads them to spell out very carefully the conditions required for a proposition to be true and to indicate as precisely as possible where the evidence is sufficient or in doubt and whether particular statistical tests have been passed.

The anecdotal material of the letter of my two colleagues is rather far removed from this. What exactly was the prediction made six or seven years ago? Was it predicted that large structural changes would take place in UK industry in so short a time span? Was it the prediction unconditional? Did it take on board Mr. Barber's budget, the oil crisis, etc, etc? Was it claimed that from the moment of signing the Treaty of Rome British productivity would start an upward climb, or was it an initial dip expected? Have Messrs. Kaldor and Neild established that had the Treaty not been signed the statistical evidence would have been different (and rosier)?

The point is not that they are wrong in their beliefs—they may well be right. The point is that they give no economic grammatical reasons for their views. Perhaps it cannot be done in a letter to *The Times*. But then it had better not be written. Harm is done when even the modest contribution economists can make is brought into disrepute. That contribution consists in making complex and difficult international problems precise so that they can be reasonably argued about and tested. We are not in the business of prophecy nor is there anything in economics which makes the correlation of two sets of events grounds for the view that one is the cause of the other.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK HAHN,
Faculty of Economics and Politics,
Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge.

King Harold's wife

From Miss Hope Muntz and Catherine Morton

Sir, It was with great pleasure that we read the letter of Dr. Emma Mason and her colleagues (June 10) correcting the reported statement of Larissa Vassilyeva in *The Times* (May 24) that Harold II Godwinson had a Russian wife, Elizabeth, known to the English as Edith. Edith was a perhaps over-popular name in eleventh century England, without the addition of yet another.

There were, not quite so many as Dr. Mason's letter claims.

The Queen of Harold II was Baldry, Aelfgarsdaughter; his

earlier mistress or wife *de mare* Donica (her exact status is not certain).

In Old English this may differ only in the absence or presence of an "I" (and for that reason are often confounded by post-Conquest chroniclers writing in Latin), but in their modern forms begin with different initial letters: Aldry, Edith (cf. Athelstan, Ethelred). Nor was Harold's concubine an Edith. Her name in Old English is Aelfgifu, rendered as Alivva by Scandinavian writers, and usually modernized as Elfgiva (cf. the modern Elfrida for Elfgivva).

Mme Vassilyeva's error in taking

Harald Hardrada for Harold Godwinson may have been partly due to the fact that Harold, too, was the second of his name to rule as King. And Dr. Mason's mention of the marriage of Gytha Harold's daughter with Vladimir Monomakh is surely a reference to the time when the marriage took place.

That Phillips of Hainaut took her

descent from them, and that the

sovereigns of England have, there

fore, since the fourteenth century

traced their line from Harold II as

well as from William I.

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS WOLLASTON,

Thorngrove Hall,

Stoke by Nayland,

Colchester.

June 16.

Scientific researches

From Dr. N. E. Wetherick

Sir, It has come to my notice that, in an article in *The Times* of June 7 last, Mr. Bernard Levin made some references to a scientific paper of mine which appeared in *Nature* on March 31. May I say that I welcome this opportunity to have the results of my researches made available to a wider audience.

Some of my colleagues (motivated, no doubt, by jealousy) have suggested that it was Mr. Levin's intention to be funny at my expense but I dismiss all such suggestions, as inconsistent with the reputation of *The Times* and with Mr. Levin's known seriousness of mind (witness his devotion to the music of Wagner). I am confident that his intentions were not less serious than my own in publishing the original paper.

Yours faithfully,
N. E. WETHERICK

RICHARD GORDON
The Garrick Club, WC2

June 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When the elms have gone

From the Chairman of the Country-side Commission

Sir, You were right in your leading article (June 11) to draw attention to the ravages of Dutch elm disease. Less dramatic, but equally damaging to the ecology and appearance of the countryside, has been the impact of modern farming, combined with failure on the part of public and private landowners to ensure that there were saplings enough to replace aging and diseased trees. This was amply demonstrated by the findings of consultants published in *New Agricultural Landscapes*.

For some years the Countryside Commission have been collaborating with local authorities and other landowners in programmes of replanting backed by substantial grants. This year the Commission have already committed £500,000 in this way. The majority of elms stood apart or in small groups in hedgerows, fields and copses; and it is here in the countryside that they need to be replaced. The Commission believe that this can be done without appreciable loss of agricultural efficiency; and they are establishing a series of experiments on working farms to prove and demonstrate the point.

This is not to underestimate the contribution of productive woodland, large and small, to the landscape. They are the concern of the Forestry Commission who can now have greater regard to amenity, but still with an eye to eventual harvesting. Thus the roles of the two Commissions are complementary, and there is close cooperation between them.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CRIPPS, Chairman,
Countryside Commission,
John Dower House,
Crescent Place,
Gloucestershire,
June 14.

From Mr. Geoffrey Booth

Sir, May I be allowed to comment on your leader of June 11?

While the extinction of standing elms in the southern part of Britain is now a real possibility, our experience in Essex is that the root stock from which the present trees spring is often very much alive and may produce the elms of the future if young saplings are selected and allowed to grow up as they were for generations up to the past, in the 1930s and 40s the elms acquires a gradual immunity to the earlier strain of the disease, striking off rather like the common cold, and we may just hope that they may acquire a similar resistance again.

Certainly the effects of the disease have brought home the fragile nature of our familiar landscape of hedgerow trees and small woodlands—not least to farmers and landowners, many of whom in this country have cooperated for five years in the establishment of new spinneys, belts and hedgerows. Advice and grants have been available through the County Councils acting in collaboration with the Countryside Commission; and we

are therefore being left for the future with only the second best

increases in planting grants, surely

this is the moment for the Forestry Commission, the CLA and the NFU to join forces and persuade the Government to sponsor a new scheme involving stringent control of this immeasurably destructive creature.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD CHESTER-MASTER,

Church Farm,

Preston,

Gloucestershire,

Gloucestershire,

June 11.

Who was the last man?

From Mr. Nicholas Wollaston

Sir, Goyest, funniest, fattest of all the young daps roped in to play games with us children at the college Christmas party in the thirties. Donald Beves was easily the favourite. And in the forties no student was so indifferent so unlikely even to get a third, as to be beyond his interest and guidance. Beves was all the things that he was suspicious for and loved for, and if he was in fact a far more talented actor than was ever suspected the news comes as a shock to you said it would, but one of delight.

Such versatility, confounding the expected clichés of a performance and making fools look foolish, is rare—a colossal public deception, concealing an ardent private secret, and a last laugh at our general gullibility. If the story is true, that the man who had us in an uproar with paper hats and party games and a huge pie cooked in the college kitchen, was at the same time engaged in what you grotesquely call "distasteful activities" among the undergraduates, he must have been impelled for years by his faith, without reward and with great danger. His life can be seen, indeed, as an appalling record of a man leading a hundred of deaths and an international scandal, but as one man's extraordinary journey; and it is nice to know that it ended, after splendid bequests to his college, in his rooms there and not in exile among his bleak Moscow masters.

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS WOLLASTON,

Thorngrove Hall,

Stoke by Nayland,

Colchester.

June 16.

From Mr. Peter Orr, and others

Sir, As Kingsmen, we deplore the manner and substance of your report (*The Times*, June 15), suggesting that Donald Beves was responsible for recruiting Philip, Burgess and Maclean as Soviet agents.

Yours faithfully,

S. GORLEY PUTT,

The Senior Tutor,

Christ's College,

Cambridge.

June 16.

From Mr. P. W. Avery

Sir, I propose the question Lord Annan says in the third paragraph of his letter (June 16), your newspaper asked him about the late Mr. Beves, in order perhaps to give Mr. Beves's memory what many would regard as the benefit of the doubt on at least one score, I should like to say that my answer would have been that Mr. Beves was not.

Yours faithfully,

P. W. AVERY,

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

National Savings

Money management is the new goal

How much instruction in money management as a kid did you receive? In my case the answer was very little; and what there was came from my parents, not my school.

I am now curious to find out how much my young daughter will learn about money management from her schooling. It should be more than I did, particularly if the present dream of the National Savings Movement can be transformed into reality.

The National Savings Movement, an organization of voluntary workers devoted to promoting National Savings, has its origins in the First World War. Its history was trouble-free until this decade when a series of body-blows brought the movement to its knees. The latest, the Government's decision, as part of the restraint of public expenditure to axe the Civil Service support staff by next March, will prove the coup de grace unless the movement can find more new backers and new objectives.

It is now proposed that the National Savings Movement should abandon its fiscal role of providing savings (too cheaply at times, many would argue) for the Government's main aim and concentrate instead upon educating people in what can broadly be described as money management.

"We are concerned," says the Radice report (commissioned by the movement to analyse its future), "about the place of savings to appear to be acceptable in personal financial planning whether it be through ignorance or neglect."

The main plank of the Radice report was that the movement should seek new allies among the principal savings institutions—the clearing banks, build-

ing societies, life offices, unit trusts and investment trust companies—and together create a new association of savings institutions. This proposal has been adopted with the minor change that the envisaged savings institution is now being described as a Money Management Association.

The aim, says Sir John Anstey, chairman of the National Savings Movement, will be "to provide an educational service to teachers and training establishments with responsibilities for training young people".

The teachers themselves welcome these proposals. The National Savings Movement has long established in schools with a growing emphasis on pupil-run banks as opposed to simple sales of the now defunct savings stamps.

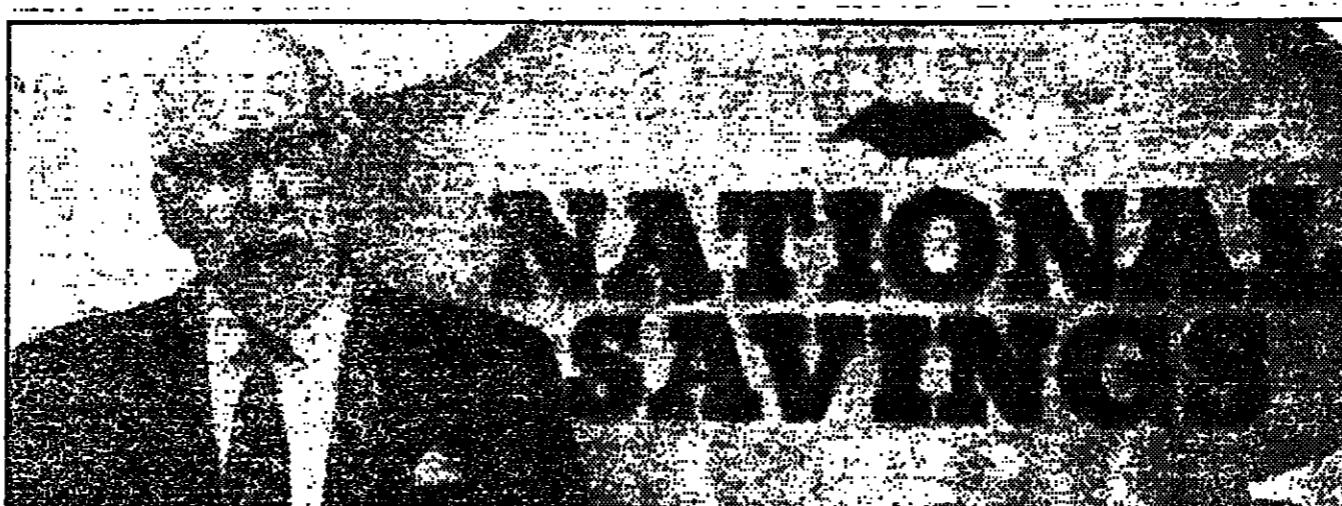
Mr John Bray, president of the National Union of Teachers, stressed last week how much the concept of school savings organisation had changed. The emphasis has gone from the virtue of savings to why should we save and what is money about."

All the teaching unions share this approach to savings. Apart from the obvious advantages of having course material prepared for them on this subject, they all like the non-partisan approach which would hopefully be one of the main features of courses designed by the Money Management Association.

All journalists involved in family finance do, I am sure, share my view that a Money Management Association is one of the most meritorious ideas that have come our way for a long time. As journalists, with an objective view rather than a subjective one, the chances are good deal less bright than they might be.

Sir John Anstey and his fellow committee members have had a brilliant idea but they are not pushing it as hard as they ought and could do.

Instead of getting out among the clearing banks, building



Sir John Anstey, chairman of the National Savings Movement: Hatching a brilliant idea but failing to give it adequate sales push.

the worthiness of this form of savings rather than that, we frequently receive varied calls for financial advice.

In some instances, readers may only want a second opinion about a proposed course of action; in others the letters reveal an alarming ignorance of matters financial.

But how much chance does the National Savings Movement's proposal for a competent and indeed adventurous Money Management Association stand of getting off the ground? The answer, regrettably, is that at the moment the chances are far from being an enthusiastic supporter.

The creation of a Money Management Association is quite literally the last lifeline available to the National Savings Movement. Yet so far as I understand it the Treasury has not yet got a second opinion about the idea. It certainly does not against it but that is a far cry indeed from being an enthusiastic supporter.

The National Savings Movement Association is not yet organized and might be formed in subscribing to a Money Management Association. It will require an estimated £1m-£2m of which the Government is prepared to stump up only £250,000.

And, of course, each form of savings has its own vested interest which it thinks it can

promote satisfactorily itself without getting involved in the possibility of promoting the competition to itself.

This view is understandable—building societies, life offices and banks have all spent money on assembling school packs, films and lectures in recent years—but it must be short-sighted.

What is at issue in my opinion is not, whatever the National Savings Movement may think, the survival of the present voluntary savings movement in another guise and sponsored by the savings industry rather than the state. No, what is important is that there is an opportunity to help ourselves and our children to cope with the increasingly pervasive and complex financial facts of life.

Margaret Stone

How to succeed in business by trying too hard

Regular readers of this column may be under the impression that I am somewhat accident-prone, and in a way they are right. More than most, I do seem to have a capacity to attract the bizarre.

Three things that happened during the last fortnight serve to underline this—such circumstances generally being prone to occur in threes. The problem was that they all occurred in my dealings with the same potential client whom I rather badly wanted to impress.

The first circumstance was a matter of only minor embarrassment and served as no warning of what was to come. It happened at my first exploratory meeting with Potential Client's right-hand man. I was somewhat nervous, understandably perhaps, because it would have been an important coup to get the business so easily, fulfilling my proposals. I was feeling rather nervous with a large rubber band and winding it round my fingers to relieve the tension.

Anyway, I had just got myself thoroughly snarled up in it when in strode Potential Client himself, hand outstretched in welcome. My own hand in contrast was all squirmed together with the elastic band, like some frightful anthropoid claw, so I had to extract myself while he hung about looking cross.

Not the most auspicious of starts, but the rest of the meeting passed off pretty well, I thought. So well, in fact, that it was agreed to take matters a stage further, and I arranged then and there to visit his Manchester office with him in a few days' time.

However, he may have had second thoughts about the wisdom of this suggestion. A few moments later, as I was exchanging smiles and pleasantries just before leaving in an effort to make an abiding last impression, two unusual things happened inside my briefcase.

First of all the alarm clock, which was designed to be closed, went off like a fire alarm. Second, when I dropped the briefcase in my surprise the dictating machine was jolted into action and began declaiming a sonorous memorandum to itself. We were out of there, my magic briefcase and its warm glow of charity and

inhibit him from helping anyone else again for the rest of his life. I then acted out the part and let him get on with his good deed. I took my left elbow and vice-murmured in my ear, "Don't worry, old chap, I'll help you down."

Now I was in a quandary, because the fellow, whoever he was, clearly thought I was blind. If I shattered his illusions by admitting I was not, I would completely extinguish his warm glow of charity and

Having extricated myself as best I could at the bottom and made my way to the surface again, I felt it necessary during the subsequent journey to explain to Potential Client the fact that I came from a long line of eccentrics. I told him, for example, that my father sleeps with three champagne corks in his bed, mows the lawn in spiked running shoes and has a deaf aid that quite often picks up Radio Three.

But all very practical I emphasized—he doesn't have to have a licence for his deaf aid, the champagne corks stop him snoring by walking him when he turns over on his back, and the spiked running shoes aeration the lawn and improve the quality of the soil beneath.

Thence, I argued that eccentric characteristics were to be prized, particularly in a consultant, because they showed the presence of an original and innovative mind—essential attributes not only for the entrepreneur like himself. The fact that odd things happen to such fortunate en route was incidental to the whole thing, I added.

By a remarkable coincidence, as we stood up to prepare to leave the train at Manchester, the driver braked hard, and Potential Client, reaching out to grab something successfully connected with the communication card.

I got the job all right.

Francis Kinsman

Provincial Building Society

Notice to Investing Members

Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice to investing members that the rates of interest paid in all departments will be reduced by 0.30% per annum with effect from 1st July 1977. The differentials on existing Term Shares will remain unaltered. On and after this date new investment monies will be accepted at the following rates:

Interest Rate Up to Fund	Gross Equivalent Yield at Basic Rate of Tax	Guaranteed Difference above Basic Up Share Rate
Paid-Up Shares	6.70%	10.31%
Regular Saving Shares	7.95%	12.23%
High Yield Shares 3-year term	7.20%	11.08%
3-year term	7.70%	11.88%
4-year term	7.70%	11.83%
Monthly Income Shares 1-month notice	6.70%	10.31%
2-year term	7.20%	11.08%
3-year term	7.70%	11.85%
4-year term	7.70%	11.85%
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Back to basics: life assurance

Saving with endowment or whole life policies

Despite all the different types of life policies on the market, there are two main categories. First, there is straight cover on one's own life (or the life of somebody else), which may run for a comparatively short period, or be aimed to provide long-term protection for dependents.

This is rather like insuring your house: if it burns down you collect from the insurance company. If you do not have to make a claim, there is no benefit or return of premium to you.

For a young man in good health, this type of protection is quite cheap provided it does not have to run beyond, say, his mid to late fifties. A later article will discuss the different types of policy in this category.

Life offices would not be able to charge such low premiums for that type of policy without the substantial amount of investment-type benefits which they offer. Here, although there is life cover, basically savings-type contracts are being offered.

Policies from individual offices rejoice under a variety of different names, but there are two main types of savings

type life policy. First, there is the endowment, which runs for a pre-selected term, paying a claim at the end of the term or at prior death.

Secondly, there is the whole life policy, when a claim is payable only at death, whenever it occurs. In this case, usually premiums can cease at a specified age, although naturally, the sum assured will not be as high as if one agrees to pay them right to the end.

The premiums paid to most regular-premium policies (whether the "protection" or "investment" type) qualify for relief of income tax at half the standard rate. In the future the system will change so that instead of obtaining relief through the tax system, less will be paid to life offices; they will recover the balance in bulk, probably at monthly intervals, from the Inland Revenue.

The older life offices offer endowment and whole life policies on both non-profit and with-profit bases. In the case of a non-profit policy, there is a fixed sum assured, payable on a claim, the policy becomes a claim. Generally, it is considered that better value for money should be obtained by

whole life policies declared at regular intervals are reversionary bonuses. Although they can be cashed before the difference between the surrender

value and the price realized is deducted.

Endowment policies can be used for the repayment of loans, assignment of policies, becoming popular for repaying house purchase loans, and it can be argued that it is always the best method of repayment.

In addition, many offices declare a terminal bonus. This is payable when the policy becomes a claim, and is intended to be final settle-up with outgoing policyholders. Although future bonuses are not yet guaranteed, most offices aim, so far as possible, to reduce their rate of bonus. Thus, when there is a bonus increase, they hope, at least to be able to maintain that rate in the future. In the current climate a drop in the rate of bonus would be damaging to the office in terms of future sales, which in turn would affect existing policyholders.

Normally the claim value of a regular premium policy is free from all tax in the policyholder's hands. To surrender a policy before it becomes a claim can result in a very poor return. In some cases it can be more profitable to sell the policy to a third party. Auctions are held, with the auctioneers charging a commission at a percentage of the difference between the surrender

value and the price realized.

Secondly, investment policies on all classes of business are greater than those all for in the premium calculations. Also, a different type of policy can become popular for repaying house purchase loans, and it can be argued that it is always the best method of repayment.

The profits distributed bonuses come from a number of sources. First, a relatively high premium is charged for profit-sharing policies, compared with non-profit policies for the same sum assured. The business is run smoothly, and the cash does not have to be directed where it can be used.

Secondly, investment policies on all classes of business are greater than those all for in the premium calculations. Also, a different type of policy can become popular for repaying house purchase loans, and it can be argued that it is always the best method of repayment.

Thirdly, investment policies on all classes of business are greater than those all for in the premium calculations. Also, a different type of policy can become popular for repaying house purchase loans, and it can be argued that it is always the best method of repayment.

John Drummond

Taxation: readers ask
Overseas earnings
and pensions •
investment incom

This week's article deals with more letters from readers this time on the topics of casual earnings, the investment income surcharge, foreign earnings and foreign pensions.

Concerning casual earnings a reader, who is in full-time employment and also writes part-time on a freelance basis, says:

"You are not your sole proprietor there, there is a fine line between what is business and what is not, a business and a hobby, and it is not clear what expenses there must be to claim expenses." He then asks for more information on what constitutes a business and what expenses freelance writers are able to claim.

To be assessed under Schedule D cases I and II and hence benefit from the greater flexibility for deductible expenses there must be a "trade" or profession or vocation". What makes life difficult is that there is no statutory definition of these words.

That is not quite true, though. Section 526 (5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, does define a trade as "an occupation, every trade, manufacture, profession or vocation of a trade".

One useful guideline is that the tax office will need to be satisfied that there is to be some degree of regularity about the work for it to constitute a business.

As for the expenses that can be claimed, if they are wholly and exclusively incurred for business purposes they are deductible. Stationery, postage, travelling, telephone, etc. are a few examples.

Or assets such as equipment and other office equipment: there is full deduction by way of 100 per cent capital allowances and one of the Inland Revenue's published explanatory leaflets, which are available free from the local tax office, outline the rules (leaflet no. CA 1).

Although use of the home is not a cost wholly and exclusively incurred there is a separate place of residence which allows a part deduction.

On the subject of the investment income surcharge a reader writes: "My daughter (53) who was married during the war in the Middle East, now has had a very serious breakdown. Before I retired 10 years ago I endeavoured to transfer sufficient capital to her so that she would be self-supporting.

"For the tax year 1975-76 her income (all investment income) was £1,582, less single person allowance £672, leaving taxable income of £907. Additional tax on investment income of £58.20 (£582 x 10 per cent) was claimed and paid as the Inland Revenue insisted that this was the law.

I know income tax equity are strange bedfellows but surely this is very us

What can I do about it?

Also, nothing." As Caleb (1780-1827), an English clergyman, observed, "and equity or justice is two things which God hath joined, which man has put asunder."

The rule is such that son and allowances can reduce the investment income surcharge unless they exceed in aggregate any earnings come plus £1,000 for 1975-76 (or currently £1,500) or in 1975-76 (currently £2,000).

When examining employment income section of the tax return on April 1st, referred to the entries w

which are necessary when there overseas earnings. A

employed agent asked if I would explain few aspects of the 100 per cent relief so he can apply it to his freelance overseas earnings.

I am sorry to have to p

apply to a trade, profession, vocation: assessed under Schedule D—case I and II—and hence benefit from the greater flexibility for deductible expenses there must be a "trade" or profession or vocation". What makes life difficult is that there is no statutory definition of these words.

That is not quite true, though. Section 526 (5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, does define a trade as "an occupation, every trade, manufacture

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

for's week

Double-free BP sale but market off

was a frustrating week for the market. No sooner had the long-standing uncertainties surrounding the huge sale been dispelled, by a ministerial operation to smooth the Government's 1981 defence raised the question of an autumn election, and the possibility of an ill-fated market. The market was not much disposed to hunt buyout, as the lower levels.

The generalised market also spent a good part of the week in retreat, after some surprising cuts in United States prime rates had brought early investment. Losses ranged up to 1% at the longer end as optimism that the upward pressure on interest rates had eased began to evaporate. The high government borrowing requirement and the political and inflation worries also played a part in sustaining a downward trend.

There was, however, a change for the better yesterday afternoon when a more encouraging retail prices index put the market in better heart. The BP offer price of 84p was 5p lower, and generally reflected at a 5 per cent discount to the price ruling immediately before the terms became known.

Predictably, the BP price slipped badly immediately after the offer but by the end of the week had made up a good part of the lost ground with the help of United States support. At last night's close of 89p the shares were 14p down over the five days.

On the results front both Tate

and Lyle, off 14p to 214p, and

English China Clays, down 8p to 88p, came out with figures which were below most expectations.

There was also warning on future trading from ECC

and, for the summer, from

Comins, 4p to 127p.

The terms are worth

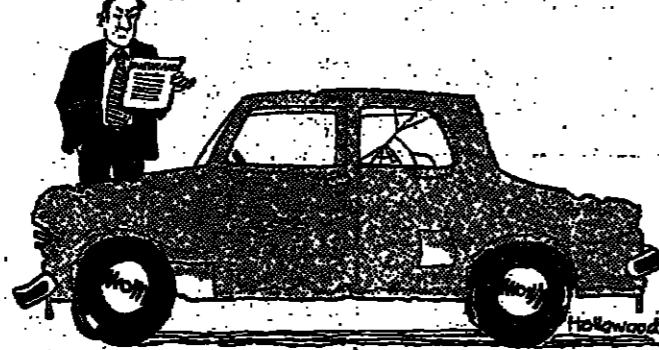
£4.5m and look likely to succeed.

Pedigree's detailed rejection of

the Rolls-Royce Motors offer

David Mott

insurance

Ring out cover for more than one year at a time

... is offering motor insurance for two years ...

has been virtually impossible to invest money in a way as to maximise saving power after tax. People have stocked up—ranging from the baked beans and paper to frozen meat (a deep freeze), extra so on.

Indications are that a fine future for a pension, as it helps to with the cost of living-free basis. Can argument be applied and a longer than the year's cover?

namely, the two are payable. The food factor who sells baked beans or the person who sells a meal kit, the price is fixed, and the price should ensure a margin. Once you have been to beans or the meal factor, or the tailor, the future is not affected the price.

surprise, however, the company charges a before it knows it is the cost of future

time it has a shadow

through United Dominions Trust, Royal Insurance is offering motor insurance for two years, but unfortunately, it is not simply doubling the premium for an annual policy. To make some allowance for inflation, I understand that the Royal is charging twice the

idea how many cars which it cost for annual policy, plus

insured will be stolen and have about 15 per cent.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Further losses

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 13. Dealings End, June 24. § Contango Day, June 27. Settlement Day, July 5
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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PERSONAL

ET

NATION

Mrs. Merrycold promised some fine cider, my goodness it is welcome. I have been drinking with a couple of other drinks, one alcoholic, how not. Starting with the receipt, I offer you Merrycold's vintage cider. At 14 per litre, it is proof it is strong and is my tip at the gap between Merrydown's applewine and housewife's familiar cider markets. Merrycold's vintage cider is not only strong but only very slightly sparkling or, as the French describe it better than anybody else, perillant (assuming that cider is masculine?). It is made of cooking and dessert apples mixed, after which the pressed juice is fermented with wine yeast. I had samples sent to connoisseurs at *The Times* and their reports were excellent. Chill it well and drink it slowly as you would a wine, preferably in attractive glasses and you have a cheaper quaff than, at 60p the litre, you can usually buy.

Use it also as a base for a fruit cup. With lemon, orange, masses of balm and pineapple or orange mint plus a small wineglass of brandy, you have something of a Pimms-like drink cheaply. And if you have never grown the pineapple or orange mint (often called eau-de-cologne mint), do. They are delicious in drinks, especially if the leaves are slightly crushed; and, with applemint, their leaves grated into the salad dressing about half an hour or more before dressing the main salad adds a lovely

green taste. The juice should be very finely shredded so that it is thickly coated with the mint, which grows madly anyway. I add parsnip and chives as well.

Then serve such mixers with lots of drinks—a great addition to orange juice which goes well with the Merrydown cider too. A kind of cider fizz, but not very fizzy. Well stocked throughout the southern half of Britain, Merrydown's Vintage Cider is in a number of selected stockists throughout the north but production is being stepped up to meet consumption. Merrydown is at Horam Manor, Horsham, Sussex, and they have a nice shop there (not actually at the Manor but in Horam village) which sells all sorts of accessories to wine drinking.

My other discovery is a non-alcoholic cider which is almost indistinguishable from the alcot-

holic draught cider, not sweet yet with elusive sweetness of apples. In fact, it is almost as dry as scrumpy and it is a really delicious drink, very chilled for preference. The apples are organically grown and no sweeteners, preservatives or other additives are among the ingredients. A bottle costs 50p the litre—there is also a medium dry at the same price but I have not tasted that. Both are still drinks but, like the Merrydown, slightly perillant on the tip of the tongue.

The easiest way to buy it is in the stone keg, the one-gallon size complete with wooden cork and tap at 25.95, made from the original moulds by this old cider company in Suffolk. There are also matching stone mugs at £1.45. I should have mentioned that, having bought the stone keg, you still have to buy enough cider to fill it at extra cost—but it looks great.

Aspall of Suffolk is the maker and their address is simply Aspall Cyder (spelt in the traditional way with a "y") Aspall Hall, Suffolk.

You can also buy it at Jacksons of Piccadilly to my knowledge—telephone 01-493 1033 for packing and delivery charges, or visit the shops at 171/172 Piccadilly, London, W1; or the corner of Sloane Street and Basil Street, London, SW1; and at Halsey and Co, Market Place, Hitchin, Herts. Jacksons despatch almost anything to almost anywhere and their summer food, wine and hamper list is 30p for personal callers or 40p by post from the Piccadilly address.

Glass engraving is the subject of a Jubilee exhibition currently drawing the crowds at Sanderson's fabric, wallpaper and paint emporium, 52 Berners Street, London W1. Among the

exhibits are pieces loaned by the Queen Mother, Princess Anne and the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. There are also many new pieces by members of the Guild who engrave

glass with anything from steel point or copper wheel to diamond points as of old. Many of the exhibits are for sale and commissions can be given to favorite engravers.

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More than just a place to rest your head

It's undoubtedly a sign of increasing age but I must admit to a sigh of relief at the sight of my very own, comfortable bed. Part of this relief is because for a fortnight I have been sleeping (quite well) on a lower bunk more like a shelf than a bed, with all the bedding impossible to tuck in. It was the exact opposite of Sir Philip Sidney's specification, in the sonnet *To Sleep* "smooth pillows, sweetest bed, A chamber deaf to noise and blind to light". He didn't particularise on what to me is the most important aspect of sleeping well: sheets.

He may well have slept in lined (washed, by our standards, disarmingly seiged), but today we have settled for cotton, with man-made fibres to smooth out the path to sleep in the washing machine. (Quite the nastiest thing about Hamlet's mother's marriage to his uncle was that "enseamed bed".) The Upstairs Shop, 22 Pimlico Road, SW1, is devoted to making the bedroom as pretty as possible. Cotton, quilted, frilled, embroidered, appliqued, patchworked, in quits, cushions, picture frames, ruffles, bangers, containers, appears delightfully soft and colour matched in a delectable way. Some thirty people make everything by hand, and examples are illustrated here. In blue and yellow cotton the bed has a quilt (£46), bedspread (£58), valance (£29.95). The octagonal, fabric-framed mirror is £35. The tablecloths (one long, one short) are £43.95 and £37.95. Cushions come from £5.50, and the shop, also sells scented Rigaud candles, a nice idea and an expensive one (large size £15.50), and bottles of Portugal Water for the gentlemen, made by Taylors, at £3.70. If you had Sir Philip's reference to "a rosy garland and a weary head" in mind, you might like the rose scent from Boots—a little round brown bottle smelling exactly like roses in the garden for 99p.

Christy have a range of sheeting called Cloudsoft (polyester and Vincel) and there is a very pretty flower design called Reflections (shown here) in Moss green, British red and Thistle (green, light brown and blue/grey). The pillowcase is £1.25, double sheet, £9.95 single, £8.50 double, duvers, £9.95 on-wards and upwards. pillowcase £2.25. Fifteen plain colours will mix and match from white through pastels to stronger

meat like Terracotta (looks very good with white) and Sable Brown.

Not everybody cares to sleep in a bed of roses and wash with frills. Mary Quant went to North Africa for her design inspiration for what is called "The Ethnic Look" from Dorma. Shown here is the dazzling Marrakech duvet cover with matching pillowcases, with Tangier curtains—with creamy, sandy backgrounds, and bright bands of colour, including blues and reds. Tokay, the second Quant ethnic look, comes from Hungary, and has enormous red and green primitive flowers running in diagonal stripes with flowered bands at the top and bottom. These are in everyday used cotton. Marrakech duvet cover and matching pillowcases from £10.95 for single bed, up to £19.95 for five heads. Tokay is in the duvet cover only from £10.95. Dorma also do a range of plain sheeting, from £5.50 for a flat or fitted sheet for a single bed in the pastel colours, and from £7.25 in the deeper shades.

The princess who complained about a pea under the mattress was brought to mind as I gazed in awe at the bed hangings and covers created by Zandra Rhodes at CVP Designs Ltd, 5 Weighouse Street, London, W1. Draped hangings, and frilled edges of delicately and exquisitely coloured velvet, quilted (possibly by mice), everything as perfect as in *The Tailor of Gloucester*. How would one dare to sleep in such a bed? Could one throw anything at it into the washing machine? If neither of these considerations disturb you, all this perfection is made to order, and if you have to ask the price, you can't afford it.

Back to earth, then, with Habitat, who hedge their bets by having the delicate as well as the down to earth designs on their shelves. There is the Dutch Quilt design, very pretty in red, white and blue, duvet covers £9.95 to £15.95 and pillowcases, £1.60. Catherine Wheel, in blue, cream and brown, double duvet and £15.19, pillowcases £1.60. Hearts and Flowers, duvet £9.75 and £13.60, pillowcases £1.95, and French Check, a large red or green overcheck on white, duvets for £8.95, £12.25, pillowcases £1.45, a bit severe, I thought, but away from the feminine aspect of sheets. NK of Denmark have a

design called Windsor (I can't imagine why—what do you suppose they call it in Denmark?) which appeals to me for its simplicity, shown here, stripes are in green, blue, or brown on an oyster coloured background, from £10.25 for a single duvet cover, £14.95 double, pillowcases £3.95 a pair, from good department stores.

Having a non-standard sized bed, I have taken to making my own sheets—even had a bath (that is the word) at making fitted sheets. John Lewis have a couple of ranges of sheeting by the yard (or metre). Lazy Daisy is to be found in three co-ordinated, colour matching designs—large daisy shape in white or coloured background; smaller marching design, and small design in reverse, ie, coloured daisy on white ground. A bright, almost Kermit green, yellow, light navy, moss green, pink, brown—surely something for even the fussiest. There is also an extremely attractive uneven stripe—most attractive in shades of blue and white with red and green, and two other slightly more subtle colourways in browns and white and blues and white. The fabric is 50 per cent polyester, 50 per cent cotton, £2.95 a metre, 228 cms wide.

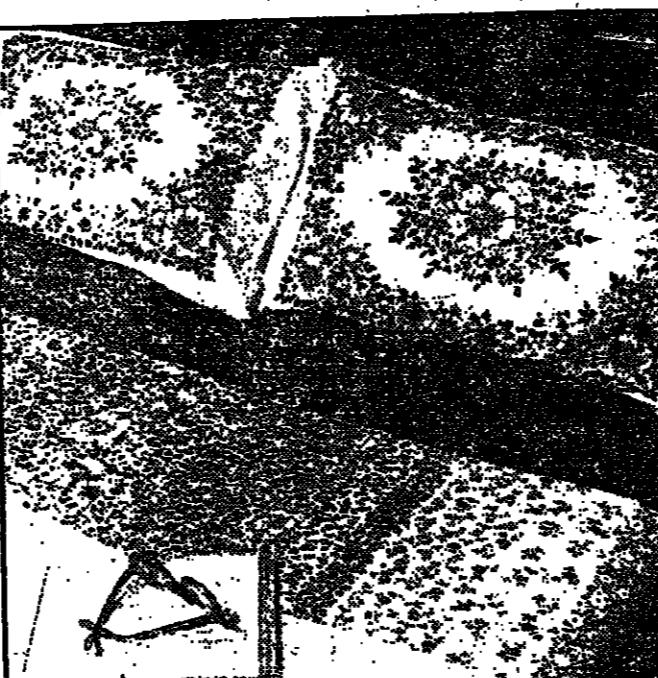
One of the nastiest nights I have ever spent was between two nylon sheets in a heating

wave—producing deep purple dreams and a determination to sleep on the floor rather than encounter nylon again. A worse horror awaits you in hospital—randomized nylon—a disposable nylon sheet for use only when other sheets are available. It is threatened by this fate, I feel, like some English Milord on the Grand Tour, one should take one's own. Nylon sheets are backward step in civilization. But my eye was also caught by the designs of the highly civilized Hardy Amies ("I have never enjoyed designing a collection as much as this one") for his collection there in Heals' were some grey fitted sheets at £7.25 for a single bed, with a grey, blue and white top sheet, very severe, very elegant, in two variations, with pillow cases to match. I used to think grey a dull colour—but after seeing Tricia Guild's new fabric designs for grey and now these sheets, I am rapidly altering my views. What do you mean, you don't fancy grey sheets? All sheets are grey in the dark.

Philippa Toomey

HOME EXTRA

Below
Mary Quant's Marrakech duvet cover,
pillowcases and
Tangier curtains for Dorma



Above
The Upstairs Shop

Far left
"Reflections"
by Christy

Left
"Windsor",
from NK of Denmark

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